

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1918 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918

{Sixteen
Pages}

VOL. X, NO. 276

REVOLUTION UNDER WAY IN BOHEMIA AGAINST AUSTRIA

Establishment of Freedom of the
Tzecho-Slovak State and Inde-
pendence of Slovakia as De-
mocracy Expected to Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information has been received in Washington that the movement in Bohemia which has as its fundamental the throwing off of all allegiance to Austria-Hungary has commenced. A revolution is expected to result that will establish the freedom of the Tzecho-Slovak state consisting of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. This state has been recognized by the Allies and by the United States, and the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, of which Prof. T. G. Masaryk is president, is the recognized government.

The movement looking to a revolution is the final phase preliminary to the actual establishment of Slovakia as an independent democracy. It is also regarded here both by diplomats and by the government as the first step in the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

An important announcement from Paris is looked for at any time. This may take the form of a declaration of independence or a manifesto setting forth the purposes of the revolution. The Tzecho-Slovak National Council called a strike in Prague in protest against the shipment of foodstuffs from the country. It is understood that most of the people have declared their adherence to the council, both in its action and its ultimate purpose.

Fighting in Cities

German and Hungarian Troops Hold
Capitals—Skoda Works Stopped

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A general political strike has been called in Moravia and Bohemia, and great demonstrations in favor of an independent state have taken place at Prague, according to a Zurich dispatch. All theaters and places of public meeting have been closed. Deputies are said to have declared in speeches that the final phase of a Tzech revolution is begun.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Meetings called by the Tzecho-Slovak Council at Prague to protest against the export of foodstuffs from Bohemia resulted in a general strike, which is developing into revolt, according to dispatches from Zurich to today's Paris newspapers. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country, and German and Hungarian troops are occupying Prague, Pilsen, Plsek and Tabor.

The dispatches report that the movement has spread to Moravia, and that there has been fighting at Brunn, the capital, Olmutz and Skoda, the latter the seat of the big Austrian gun plant, where work is said to have been suspended.

Machine guns, it is added, have been posted in the principal streets of Prague and artillery has been put into position likewise. The population, it is declared, is in no wise intimidated, however, and there is reason to believe the people have arms. It is reported that fighting is now going on in Prague.

The history of Bohemia goes back to the very earliest times, and any attempt to deal with it consecutively in a short article would result in the merest cataloging of events. As might be expected in the case of a country as rich in romance, the early annals of Bohemia are filled with traditions and legendary stories of all kinds, but the real story of the country does not emerge into the clear light of history until the Ninth Century, when the people of Bohemia were converted to Christianity by Cyril and Methodius, and it was not until 400 years later still that Bohemia began to play at all an important part in European history.

Wenceslaus I was King from 1230 to 1253 and his son, Premysl Ottokar II, waged war against the Prussians and Hungarians with great success. The King of Bohemia at this time was not a hereditary sovereign. Whenever the throne became vacant its new occupant was elected by popular choice, and so king followed king and in 1310 the Bohemians chose John of Luxembourg for their ruler, the only son of the German Emperor, Henry VII. King John was never happier than when engaged in some holy war. He was, indeed, first and last a great warrior, and it was he who came to the aid of his brother-in-law, the King of France, and fell in the battle of Crécy, 1346. Another notable king of Bohemia was Charles IV, who founded the University of Prague, the oldest university in Europe, in 1348. His famous Golden Bull, issued at the Diet of Metz in 1356, is remarkable for the fact that it recommends the German princes "to make a study of the Bohemia language." The most notable event in the Fourteenth Century, however, was the Reformation. The doctrine of Wycliffe had penetrated Bohemia with great effect, and had found a sturdy advocate in John Huss. John Huss suffered martyrdom in 1415, and the Hussite wars which followed were

(Continued on page four, column four)

LUXEMBURG APPEALS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Luxembourg telegram to the Weser Zeitung states that the chamber has unanimously adopted an order of the day begging President Wilson to protect Luxembourg's rights. It also demands that the government shall obtain the liberation of the country and the evacuation of Luxemburgers condemned by German military courts, besides publishing a white book concerning Luxembourg's position in the war and replies to Luxemburg's protests. The message states that the government associated itself with this order of the day.

LIBERTY BONDS AND A VICTORIOUS PEACE

First Reader in The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,
Mass., Calls for Renewed Efforts
to Make Loan a Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The following remarks were made by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the Wednesday evening meeting on Oct. 16, immediately preceding the testimonial which is a feature of that gathering: "At the request of our government, made to this church in common with other churches throughout the country, I am asked to say something regarding the great Liberty Loan. This, as you are aware, is called the fourth Liberty Loan, and it means a great deal just at this time, more perhaps than we are apt to realize, as we go along in the thoughtless way that generally characterizes the people of this country under the present serious circumstances.

"The fact is that the loan itself is not by any means subscribed. And it is perhaps remarkable, and not at all pleasant to contemplate the further fact, that Massachusetts is very far behind at present in its quota. I am told that there is a disposition with some to feel that the committee who have charge of advertising the loan and pressing it to the attention of the public, are concealing somewhat the actual subscriptions, but I am assured upon the very best authority that such is not the case, and that the subscriptions are every day published as they occur, so that the amounts which you see announced in the papers are the amounts which are thus far subscribed by this and other communities.

"It is urged, therefore, that all who have the great interests of our country at heart make a special effort at this time, and it has been arranged that those who do not feel able to buy Liberty bonds can make arrangements with the banks by means of which they can get the necessary funds for the purpose of subscribing for the bonds, and also make arrangements by which the interest on the bonds will carry the interest on what they have borrowed.

"It is well also to remember that we are not anywhere near the end of the great expenditures that must be made by this government. I am informed that already the government has virtually contracted to pay such a large amount of money that it would, between now and next April, really correspond to half the actual income of all the people of this country. It seems rather strange that the Cradle of Liberty, this great commonwealth, that has always been in the forefront of every patriotic effort, should appear to be lagging at this time. We should not confine our attention to the mere physical aspects of this loan, but try to realize the righteous effort which this country and its allies are engaged in, so that we, of all people, who are interested in Christian Science, should be the most alert at this time, not only to take part in this great loan and do what we can outwardly, but to maintain that divine Principle which, in spite of all appearances, does actually govern the world.

"We are apt to think, because things look better in the public press, that the time of peace is approaching. This is one of the suggestions of evil. From our own work as Christian Scientists, however simple it may be or however slight our understanding of Christian Science prayer or treatment may be, we must be convinced of one thing, that there is no peace without victory. Any peace on any terms, under any circumstances, that is less than that of victory means only renewed warfare, and we, seeing this as we do metaphysically, should not subscribe to any of the theories or thoughts that are prevalent to the effect that peace is coming very soon.

"Dealing as we are with what may be called the forces of mortal mind and with the vindictiveness which characterizes mortal mind in its efforts to override human rights, we know that the victory must be of such a nature that those who are opposing themselves to human liberties shall acknowledge it. This is the only way we can have peace, and it is the only way that we want it. Happily for us we are absolutely wedded to the idea of human liberty. All the people of this country have had their patriotism renewed on a broader plane and on a more absolute basis.

"It is true that liberty, as we understand it, the liberty of governments and peoples, began in the old country, but it really found a greater expres-

sion here, and we must see that fact. It is here that truth was so discerned in relation to government that our forefathers, at any rate, maintained ideals of that true government, and maintained them with all their hearts, and absolutely pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for the sole purpose that there might be a true government established on the earth.

"And we, Christian Scientists above all people, need to be grateful to that great race of men and women, for from that race sprang the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. It could not be otherwise. This touches our hearts with renewed patriotism, a greater and a nobler patriotism, and love for humanity, and the determination to abolish all inhuman governments. I have no doubt that within the next few days we shall find that this great Liberty Loan has taken on a new and different aspect, but if that shall be brought to pass it is essential that we who understand prayer shall not forget to pray in this behalf."

ALLIES' REPORTED DECISION ON TERMS

Powers Believed to Have Been
Discussing Armistice Condi-
tions for Some Days and to
Have Reached an Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau concludes that it may generally be presumed that the Allies have been discussing the peace terms between themselves for some days, and it would appear probable that a general agreement has been reached regarding most of the important points. It is believed that the peace terms will probably be divided into two categories, negotiable and non-negotiable. There is considerable weight attached to the demand that Germany shall permit allied occupation of several key towns, such as Metz, and should certainly deliver her fleet into allied custody as a pledge of good faith.

Regarding the British delegates at the peace conference, six names loom largely in the public eye, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Viscount Grey, Lord Milner, Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts. For the United States, Colonel House and Charles Evans Hughes are most widely mentioned in London. Belief is held that a peace conference, when it takes place, will not last long, and may be held in Brussels.

Unified Citizenship

Colonel Roosevelt for One Flag, One
People, One Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although it was expected that he might discuss the President's reply to Germany, Theodore Roosevelt in a speech in Liederkranz Hall under auspices of the Liederkranz Associates of the Liberty Loan Committee, did not refer directly to that document. His speech before the members of the associates, all of whom are of German descent, demanded unconditional surrender, and an American nation with one flag, one people and one language.

Colonel Roosevelt said that "our whole effort must be to bring Germany to her knees and to put a stop once for all time to her threat of world domination, and to do this we must insist on a unified citizenship at home."

"We must," said the speaker, at another point, "put this war through as speedily as possible, but we must be prepared to fight it through no matter how many years it takes, and we should accept no peace not based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal allies."

"We are at war with Germany, just as 140 years ago we were at war with England. This war is as just and as righteous and as essential to the interests and welfare of our people as the Revolutionary War. In the Revolutionary War the lead was taken against England by men like Washington who were themselves of English blood, and no man was excused from doing his patriotic duty on the ground that it was hard to fight against the land from which his forefathers came. We must inflexibly apply the same rule now, for Germany has wronged America more cruelly than she was ever wronged by England in 1776."

"There is room in this country for but one language, and that must be the language of the Declaration of Independence."

"Nothing has been finer in this war than the way in which myriads of men of German blood have come forward to take the lead in the great fight for American ideals. This has been true among our civilians and it has been true among our soldiers."

Two Ways Open to Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the New York Staats-Zeitung was, in the early part of the war, a staunch supporter of the Kaiser, it published an editorial on Wednesday declaring that the indispensable condition for peace demanded by President Wilson is an absolute guarantee for a real and a

KAISER'S REMOVAL, UNLESS ENFORCED, NO PEACE PLEDGE

Rumored Abdication Without the
Complete Reformation of the
German Government Regarded
by Washington as Subterfuge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The information received here from unofficial sources that the Kaiser has manifested his purpose to abdicate, in a desire to save his people, is accepted with reserve by United States Government officials. The announcement is received also with the suspicion that its intention may be to discourage the Liberty Loan and it is not in good faith. Furthermore, even if the report should prove true, it is expected that the abdication of the Kaiser would not alter the position of the Allies and the United States, for the act itself would not mean, necessarily, that it was the result of the wishes of the German people. As President Wilson has decided, this government will have no dealings with the present rulers of Germany, and the essential point in his policy is that the German people themselves must set up a government in which the enemies of Germany may have confidence.

The abdication of the Kaiser, leaving the government as at present constituted, practically, save for the absence of his personality, it is pointed out, would serve in no way to establish confidence. In short, the German people must set about a general housecleaning, put out the present rulers, bag and baggage, and set up in their place a new government with no taint of the iniquities of the present rulers, and one that is representative of the German people.

If the news respecting the abdication of the Kaiser, or of his intention to take this step, is not intended to affect the Liberty Loan, or if it is not intended as another effort to deceive the enemies of Germany into the thought that Berlin really seeks peace in good faith, it is the opinion of many that the purpose is to rouse the German people to one last stand in favor of their "beloved" Kaiser, and bring about a storm of protest that would keep him in power to the last.

News Suppressed

Germany's Internal Situation Con-
cealed—Chancellor's Position

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that Dr. Delbrueck has been appointed chief of the Kaiser's civil cabinet, and General Hoffmann, who until recently commanded a brigade on the western front, chief of the war board. The Chancellor yesterday received the former, and Dr. Rosen, the German Minister at The Hague.

For the rest, the German military are believed to be rigorously controlling the German telegraphs, so that the internal situation is obscure. A feature of such news as is coming through is an article in the Vorwärts declaring that the reactionaries are preparing a coup d'état, and warning them against exhausting the people's patience, while other messages report that the Socialists have officially declared themselves dissatisfied with Prince Maximilian's explanations of his letter to Prince Hohenzollern and predict the Chancellor's resignation. The letter has not yet been published in Germany, but one report states it will appear in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung tomorrow, with an explanation from Prince Maximilian.

Meanwhile, while the Conservatives have issued a protest against the evacuation of occupied territory before an honorable peace and the Empire's territorial integrity are assured, and the Wolf Bureau has denied the rumors of the Kaiser's impending abdication, the Vorwärts reports that a leaflet is circulating in various German factories inciting the munition workers to strike, and a meeting of the Bavarian Social Democratic Party in Munich on Sunday adopted resolutions demanding that the Reichstag should nominate a state council to try all those guilty of frustrating peace efforts, including even the most highly placed national state official, and further demanding Germany's conversion into a national state with full self-determination rights in self-government in the empire for the federal states and communities.

Herman Müller, a Reichstag deputy, proclaimed von Tirpitz responsible for the present situation, and said that their first task must be to remove all sources of distrust on the part of the outside world, such as the personal régime and domination of the Junkers, while Herr Plener, a Bavarian Socialist leader, is reported as declaring that justice dared not stop, even before the steps of the throne.

German Socialists' Statements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—At the first public Social Democratic meeting under the new régime in Germany held at Essen on Saturday, Herr Leinert, a Socialist deputy of the Prussian Diet, claimed that the Socialists were a guarantee that there would be no return to the absolutist régime, though he admitted that dem-

ocratic development was by no means complete.

Doubtless, he continued, the fact that Dr. Solf, instead of Prince Maximilian, signed the government's reply to President Wilson has caused great astonishment, and he promised that the reason for the strange signature would be made clearer shortly.

It was Social Democracy, he added, that wanted to purify the German Government from all stains of the past and that will free the German people from all semblance of double dealings. Meanwhile the General Commission of German Trade Unions' official organ writes that what they all wanted was a fresh declaration that the German people was not being sacrificed to imperialist aims, and that the Chancellor was in agreement with the people and all competent authorities has been established in his peace note. If the enemy people fail to end slaughter by an affirmative answer, the German people will know that they reject its proffered hand of peace, and will

(Continued on page two, column five)

BALKAN PREMIERS CONFER IN LONDON

Serbia and Greece Reported to
Have Common Program for
Settlement—Premiers Collab-
orate With British Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The importance of the existing situation in the Balkans is emphasized by the presence in London of Mr. Pashitch, Mr. Venizelos, and Mr. Take Jonsescu. The Serbian Premier has found it necessary to extend his stay beyond the few days he originally intended to remain, and now finds it impossible to estimate the date of his departure.

Mr. Venizelos, although he must cross to France to meet his Finance Minister, will return almost immediately. Both statesmen have been in constant collaboration with the British Cabinet, and questions affecting the future Balkan settlement have already been touched upon. More important than all, perhaps, is the fact that the two Premiers are collaborating with regard to the future interests of the two countries. Their personal and diplomatic relations have been most harmonious ever since the Balkan League was formed in 1912, and it is anticipated that Greece, Serbia and also Rumania will go to the peace conference, having satisfactorily arranged their own affairs, and with a common program for the future settlement. The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau is in a position to state that a compromise has been reached concerning the delimitation of the Serbo-Rumanian interests in the Banat of Hungary, a question which has baffled many previous attempts at adjustment.

Rumanian Council Recognized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The National Council for Rumanian Unity, the president of which is Mr. Take Jonsescu, has been officially recognized by the French Government. The council does not only represent Rumania, as she now is, but those Rumanians still under Austrian rule, and can therefore be regarded as representatives of the Rumania of the future.

M. Pichon, the Foreign Affairs Minister, in a communication to the council, assures it of his whole-hearted support.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN PRINCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SIMLA, India (Tuesday)—A conference of the ruling princes is to be held early in November. It is also announced that Lord Chelmsford is starting on a visit to Kashmir.

DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 17, 1918

Business and Finance	Page 11
Star Market Quotations	Page 11
French Bonds and Paris Exchange	Page 11
Review of the Wool Trade	Page 11
Dividends Declared	Page 11
Canadian Trade for September	Page 11
Advance in Foreign Bonds	Page 11
Children's Page	Page 14
Editorials	Page 16
After Three Centuries	Page 16
No Time for Sleeping Sentinels	Page 16
Mississippi River Barge Lines	Page 16
Lebanon	Page 16
Notes and Comments	Page 16
European War—	
Allies Attack at Both Extremities of Western Front	Page 16
Allies' Reported Decision on Terms	Page 16
Kaiser's Abdication Rumor Regarded With Suspicion	Page 16
United States Deficiency Appropriation Bill Largest in History of Nation	Page 16
War Reports and Comments	Page 16
Official War Reports	Page 16
Appeal to Allies to Redeem Russia	Page 16
Final Lap on Liberty Loan Campaign	Page 16
General News—	
Balkan Premiers Confer in London	Page 16
Dr. Naife's Views on Reforms in India	Page 16
Reichstag Group Agrees on Disunion	Page 16
Revolution Under Way in Bohemia Against Austria	Page 16
Against Austria	Page 16
Dr. Naife's Views on Reforms in India	Page 16
Reichstag Group Agrees on Disunion	Page 16
Reassembling of British Parliament	Page 16
Trades Schools to Aid War Training	Page 16
Lack of Proofs Causes Dismissal of Case Against Wilson & Company	Page 16
Packers	Page 16

FRENCH HONORS FOR W. M. HUGHES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, has been handed the insignia of the Legion of Honor by the President of the republic. M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. Hughes at which a number of cabinet ministers were present. M. Pichon thanked Australia in the name of the French Government for her glorious participation in the war and added that France would never forget the part Mr. Hughes has played in organizing Australian intervention.

APPROPRIATION BILL IS FOR RECORD SUM

Deficiency Measure Just Reported
for the United States Calls
for Nearly \$9,000,000,000,
Mainly for Expenses of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Closely following the uncompromising attitude of President Wilson as shown in his communication to the German Government, there was reported to the House on Wednesday the largest appropriation bill, not merely in the history of this country, but in the history of any nation. Taking all the items, this deficiency appropriation bill calls for \$8,886,131,641.45. Of this total, \$6,152,062,704.52 is authorized for the carrying out of the enlarged military program of the United States. The remaining sum is to be expended in projects more or less connected with the prosecution of the war.

"Amidst the peace talk of last week, and before the President had dispatched his final answer to the German Government, the House Committee on Appropriations, under the chairmanship of Representative Sherry, continued to work, fully realizing that nothing must be allowed to interfere for one moment with the preparations necessary to render the Allies triumphant and forever destroy the German military machine. On one of those days of last week when some doubted the outcome of the first communication to the German Government, and when admittedly thousands of people were thinking of peace, a newspaper man sitting at a table with Chairman Sherry asked him what he thought of all this peace talk. 'I am not thinking of peace, I am thinking of war,' was the unhesitating reply.

This was and undoubtedly it is now the sentiment of Congress. The bill reported on Wednesday will be passed by the House within a few days and with little debate. Together with the fourth Liberty Loan, which must go "over the top," it is part and parcel of the President's answer to the German Government.

The total authorized under the bill is \$2,500,000,000 short of the amount asked for, but the cutting down of the estimates submitted by the department merely indicates that the committee believes some of the projects for which appropriations are asked are not urgent. It does not mean that the funds necessary for carrying out the enlarged program for military es-

REPORT OF GERMAN POSITION UNFOUNDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Press Bureau issued an official statement tonight, declaring that this afternoon's reports that Germany has capitulated have no foundation in fact.

BREAD PRICE REGULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—The local food administrator, F. W. Haskins, a short time ago ordered the bakers of Butte to reduce the price of bread so that the consumer could purchase a 16-ounce loaf for 10 cents.

ALLIES ATTACK AT BOTH EXTREMITIES OF WESTERN FRONT

Marked Success Attends British
Efforts in Flanders, a Portion
of Courtrai Being Secured
and Many Villages Captured

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the moment the war has settled down to a desperate effort on the part of the Germans to break away and take up new positions. Everywhere, however, this has been thwarted by Marshal Foch. When he gained the initiative, after Chateau Thierry, the Marshal declared that he would take care that the Germans never regained it, and he has kept his word.

The Extremities of the Line

At present the battle is being fought out furiously at the two extremities of the line, the one along the North Sea, the other on the banks of the Meuse. The reason for this a child can understand. If the two ends of the line would have to go, and to a large extent Germany's means of retreat would be cut off. Especially would this last be the case if General Pershing were to crash through on the Meuse, and occupy or bring under fire the strategic railways to Metz.

Because of this the Germans are, of course, making strenuous resistance, but nevertheless every day that resistance is being sapped. And it is just here that there comes in the importance of Marshal Foch's grip on the whole line, and this lies in the fact that the Germans cannot retire, although they know that if their flanks go, they will be lost.

The Lille Salient

Further down the line from the North Sea the British are steadily cornering Lille, Douai, and Valenciennes. Indeed the position of the Germans both in Lille and Douai must be tolerably critical. At Lille Sir Douglas Haig's men are on the very outskirts of the city, whilst at Douai, though further off from the city proper, they are creeping steadily round it. Almost more remarkable is the advance on Valenciennes, which is bringing Sir Julian Byng and General Horne right up to the very back door of Douai. Indeed they are at present less than seven miles from the railway connecting the two cities, and if this should be cut before the Germans leave Douai, their chances of getting away would be extremely small.

Palestine

Meantime General Allenby continues his victorious march through Syria. Last Thursday he was at Baalbek where some 500 Turks surrendered. Pushing straight up the railway he came to the junction at Homs, which when occupied was found to be in flames. From Homs he seized the branch line which runs to Tarabulus or Tripoli, and then turned his attention to the Turks who had retreated further up the line to El Rastan. From Homs to Aleppo is only 160 miles, with a railway all the way, and at Aleppo is the great junction on the Baghdad railway where the line from Syria joins the line on the left to Constantinople and on the right to Baghdad itself.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"Northeast of Roulers, in the Selle sector, near Haussy, between the Aire and the Meuse and on the east bank of the Meuse, enemy attacks failed. The town of Denain, which is filled with French refugees, is under continuous English fire, as well as the center of Liesse, which the enemy shelled yesterday."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Wednesday)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight: "Between Thourout and Mandel our forces reached Turfhouwehoek. 'We have captured Lichtervelde and have progressed to the borders of Cooscamp.'"

LE HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—A Belgian official communication issued tonight says:

"The allied forces operating in Flanders under command of King Albert continued their attacks today. The Belgians progressed to the outskirts of the Wyndendale Wood and of Thourout. The French gained the outskirts of Lichtervelde, while more to the south, in spite of strong resistance, they progressed beyond the

Roulers-Lichtervelde railway. South of the canal the Belgians captured Lendelede.

"The British second army advanced as far as Chat and reached the Courtrai-Ingelmunster road. They conquered the villages of Gulleghem and Heule. They advanced as far as the outskirts of Courtrai and captured Menin and Werwicq, gaining a footing beyond the Lys near the latter place. "In two days the allied troops have taken more than 12,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig in his report tonight says:

"Our second army, which is co-operating with the French and Belgian forces, has realized an advance of over eight miles during the last three days, and despite opposition we have captured Comines, Werwicq, Menin, Wevelghem, Heule, Cuernne and have secured the northern portion of Courtrai.

"Yesterday during operations in the Selle valley we captured the village of Haussy and took 300 prisoners.

"On the Douai-Lille front the enemy continues to withdraw, closely followed by our forces.

"We have reached a general line running from Oignies, Carvin, Allennes les Marais, Maugre and Capinhem. "There was sharp fighting at different points with the enemy's rearguard forces and in these actions we took some prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Lys River we have cleared out the enemy as far to the northeast as Harlebeke.

"Today we crossed the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin.

"In the towns and villages captured in Flanders many civilians were found and freed from the enemy's domination.

"We have taken over 4000 prisoners, besides upwards of 150 guns."

Sir Douglas Haig's statement today reads as follows:

"Our patrols gained ground slightly during the night in the Douai-Lille sector. There is nothing further to report.

"Syrian front:

"Baalbek was entered on Oct. 10. Five hundred Turks had surrendered to the inhabitants there. Tripolis or Tarabulus was occupied on Sunday and Homs yesterday without opposition. Homs was reported to be in flames.

"Turkish cavalry detachments retired through Homs, on Saturday. These were located later at El Rastan, 11 miles north of Homs.

"In the occupation of Beirut, 60 officers and 600 men were taken prisoners.

Baalbek, the city of Baal, once a magnificent Syrian city, is rather more than 40 miles northwest of Damascus. It was noted for its palaces, fountains and beautiful monuments. It is now famous only for the splendor of its ruins, of which the most remarkable is the Roman temple of the sun on the Acropolis. In the substructure of the platform upon which the great temple stands, stones of huge proportions have been used, some of them being over 60 feet long and 12 feet in breadth and thickness. Very little is known of the early history of Baalbek. The Arabs sacked the city in 743 A. D., so did Tamerlane in 1400, and the Turks continued the work of destruction when they took possession in 1517. Today Baalbek is little more than a village.

Homs, or the ancient Emesa, 86 miles northeast of Damascus, was once noted, like Baalbek, for its temple of the sun, one of the priests of which, Heliogabalus, became Emperor of Rome. Under its walls another Roman Emperor defeated Zenobia; and in 1099 the Crusaders rode through its open gates. In 1832, an Egyptian army defeated the Turks at Homs, while as late as 1911, the French built a railway from the town to the coast at Tripolis. The place is surrounded by ruined walls, and its population before the war was variously estimated at from 35,000 to 60,000. Its manufactures include gold and silver thread and fine furniture.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"During the day we made local progress especially northwest of Sissonne. We took Notre Dame-de-Liesse. West of Grand Pré we enlarged our gains and took Talma."

"Eastern theater: On Monday the Serbian forces captured Velikiyestrebac mountain and have reached Moravadenova and Dulinar, 20 kilometers north of Nish.

"A number of prisoners and 32 guns were captured.

"French and Greek troops have occupied Kursumpeli.

"In Albania the enemy evacuated Diakova, retiring on Spak."

Today's statement follows:

"During the night we slightly progressed northward to Sissonne. North of Asfeld we stopped a violent German counter-attack, supported by numerous artillery, in the region of St. Germainmont. Southwest of Rethel we took the village of Azy-Romance."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Tirana, in Albania, was captured on Monday, the War Office announced today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

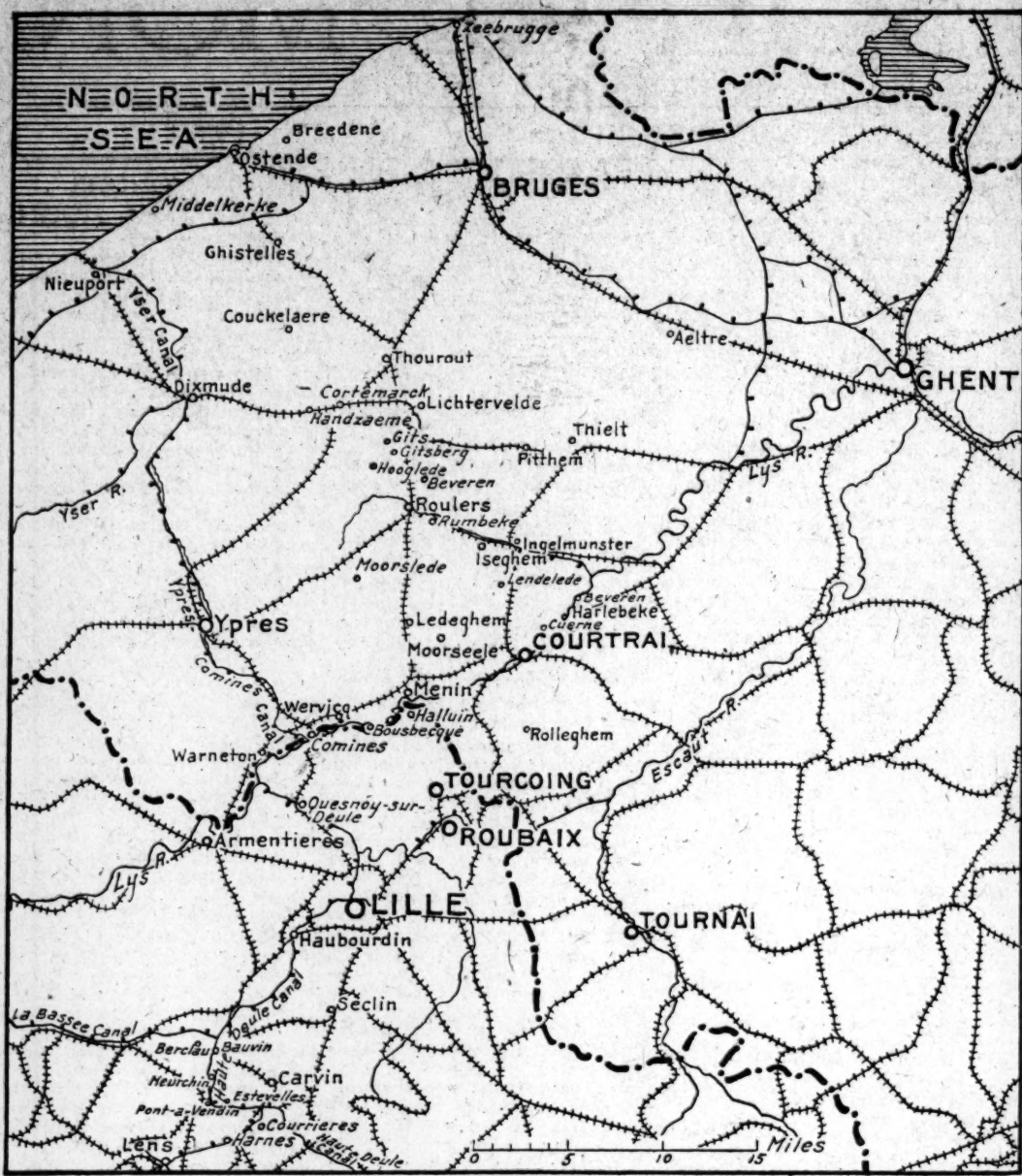
VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—An official statement issued today by the War Office says:

"Our forces frustrated an attempted thrust by the Italians at Sasso Rosso.

"In Serbia and Albania, our movements and military measures are being carried out without interference on the part of the enemy."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Tuesday reads as follows:

"Our troops today continued their attack on both sides of the Meuse, en-



Important allied advance in Flanders

Sir Douglas Haig reports the capture of Comines, Werwicq, Menin, and the northern portion of Courtrai. On the left bank of the Lys the Germans have been cleared out as far to the northeast as Harlebeke. Further north the Belgian forces have taken Lichtervelde.

countering stubborn resistance from a reinforced enemy. East of the Meuse, French and American troops have gained ground. West of the river, the fighting has increased in violence and our troops have made substantial gains, including Hill 293, which changed hands three times. We have broken the Kriemhilde-Stellung at new points, where our men closed with the enemy in a series of hand-to-hand encounters in which they took prisoners."

ARIZONA MINES ARE PRODUCING MAXIMUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TUCSON, Ariz.—The last quarter of the year opens with the metal producing mines of Arizona working as never before to the end of maintaining a maximum war-time output.

The copper mines are furnishing something in excess of 25,000,000 pounds of copper a month above the total shipments made to the Allies in Europe in recent months, according to the Arizona chapter of the American Mining Congress, and 50,000,000 pounds is going abroad each month for strictly war uses. The estimated production for 1918 is 900,000,000 pounds, 75,000,000 pounds per month.

Of the general labor situation, other than the shortage in man-power, there has been great stabilization since a year ago. This has been assisted by the introduction of time service bonuses and improved housing facilities, with encouragement in a number of districts to men to build and own their own homes, money being advanced to enable them to do this.

Government surveillance and draft dodging has caused the greater part of the I. W. W. to get out of the State and register for work in other parts of the country.

EDUCATION BRANCH FOR ORDNANCE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—An industrial education branch of the Ordnance Department, Cincinnati division, has been opened here, with Carl M. Jacobs, vice-mayor of this city, in charge. To acquaint the working man with the essential character of his job, and thereby lessen the labor turnover, is the task of the new bureau.

"The working-man's desire to help the government directly," explains Mr. Jacobs, "has caused in many cases labor unrest, which confronts our war-time industry. In numerous instances workers have quit jobs having to do with making of some small machinery part, to work in munitions plants, not knowing that their work already is as essential to the winning of the war as what they are proposing to do."

Field work in the factories will be carried on by the bureau through special industrial films provided by the government, and speakers back from the battle-fronts who will tell the men how necessary their factory work is in maintaining the fighting organization.

In addition, the industrial education branch will take up living and working conditions and transportation facilities for the working-men. Besides the work in Cincinnati, the Education Bureau in this city will control branches in sub-districts at Dayton, O.; Indianapolis, Marion, Kokomo and Muncie, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Birmingham, Ala., and other points. About 600 factories are in this district.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Inter-Party League for the restoration of free Russia, according to A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau, has sent a resolution to Washington, following the announcement of the election of a Russian

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Canadians Celebrate Fourth Anniversary of Arrival of First Contingent to Take Part in the War in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The fourth anniversary of the arrival of the first contingent of Canadian troops to take part in the great war was celebrated yesterday by a service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and by a dinner at the Criterion, attended by hundreds of Canadian officers from camps all over the country. The dinner was given by General Turner, V. C., commanding the Canadian forces in the British Isles.

The Canadians, he said, had made good, and ever since the second battle of Ypres they had a proud record. In all the war there had not been heavier fighting than that recently at Cambrai, and some idea of the Canadian success could be gathered from the fact that, within the past two months, they had captured 28,000 prisoners, over 500 guns, and over 3000 machine guns.

Work of French Aviators

PARIS, France, (Tuesday)—French aviators on Monday brought down seven German machines and set four enemy balloons on fire. The War Office statement on aerial operations issued tonight reads:

"On Oct. 14 there was great reconnoitering activity. Our observation machines carried out excursions and saw many fires which the enemy had started in the region to the east of our lines and from which he has been obliged to retire. Seven German machines were destroyed in combats and four balloons set on fire.

"During the night our bombing aviators in spite of mist and fog, dropped six tons of bombs on railway stations, particularly the important ones at Hirson, Vervins, Marie and Montcornet."

Condition of Lens Mines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—After an inspection of the coal mines at Lens, Sallamaines and Lievin, the president of the committee of mines has issued a statement to the effect that it will be two years before the mines, which have been flooded, can be opened. Quite five years must elapse before the output can equal pre-war figures.

In Courrieres' mine, all the machinery was blown up by the retreating Germans, the destruction being particularly ingenious. Of the town of Lens not a single house is left standing.

New Russian Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Inter-Party League for the restoration of free Russia, according to A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau, has sent a resolution to Washington, following the announce-

ment of the election of a Russian

provisional congress at Ufa, in part as follows:

"We greet the new Russian Government, and appeal to the government of the United States and to all allied governments that they should recognize this new Russian Government and begin to cooperate with it. The organization of a new representative government in Russia, which repudiated the Brest-Litovsk treaty and proclaimed Russia again in a state of war with Germany, coming simultaneously with the peace movements of Germany, gives us reason to believe that the problems of peace will be taken up by the United States and the allied governments together with the Russian Government, and that peace will be concluded with great consideration to the dignity and interests of Russia."

Germany and Valenciennes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Le Petit Parisien is informed that Germany is making representations to the French Government, via the Swiss Government, to the effect that owing to the fact that there are still 30,000 civilians in Valenciennes, a convention shall be drawn up by which the Allies shall engage themselves not to bombard this town and others. Should they refuse Germany will not be responsible for the fate of the civilian populations.

Le Petit Parisien describes the proposal as an abominable attempt at blackmail and proof of the hypocrisy on the part of the enemy, whose only wish is to leave the civilians in the fighting area.

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's report on aviation activities, issued tonight, says:

"Yesterday our aviators dropped 10 tons of bombs on enemy positions. "One hostile machine was destroyed. "There were no activities by our aviators at night."

Promotion for Dewitt C. Poole

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dewitt C. Poole, former American Consul-General at Moscow, has been sent to Archangel with the rank of counselor to assist the United States Ambassador, D. R. Francis. This promotion was given Mr. Poole as a reward for the excellent work he did before he was ordered by the State Department to leave Moscow.

TORONTO CANNING STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto and York County Women's Institute is opening a canning station in this city

KAISER'S REMOVAL, UNLESS ENFORCED, NO PEACE PLEDGE

(Continued from page one)

take measures accordingly. When it is a question of the last defense of its homes and hearths, the German people will again develop giant powers.

Demand for United Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that the Conservative group in the Prussian Lower House yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the patriotic duty of relegating to the background all internal conflicts in the hour of the Fatherland's gravest need, and in view of the fact that they must be prepared for a heavy fight for the Fatherland's territorial integrity. The resolution recorded their readiness to make heavy sacrifices for this purpose, and thus to follow their friends in the Upper House in abandoning opposition to the introduction of equal franchise in Prussia despite their continued belief that extensive radicalization of the Prussian constitution would not be of advantage to the Prussian people.

German Press Useful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Prior to the receipt of President Wilson's second reply, the German Government took the unusual step of transmitting, through its wireless stations, a selected press comment on the German reply to President Wilson's first note. The introductory paragraph stated that the whole press regarded the step as a decisive one, which finally cleared up the situation, so that the conclusion of an armistice and the introduction of mutual peace negotiations were only a question of time. Noteworthy quotations followed from the Vorwärts, the Berliner Volks Zeitung, the Lokal-Anzeiger, and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Herr Erzberger Explains Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a statement by Herr Erzberger and Herr Friedberg explaining the acceptance of President Wilson's terms. Herr Erzberger maintained that the Army Command had as effective a voice in the reply as the political leaders, in framing the original German note, and complete agreement regarding the reply to President Wilson's counter proposals.

Herr Friedberg said they applied to President Wilson because he alone of their enemies had formulated positive peace aims, and because the new German Government found itself in agreement with his most important point, in that it aimed at a peace of justice. The present government, he added, knew it had the support of the great majority of the German people.

The Chancellor's Letter

ZURICH, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The German propaganda service sent out an announcement today to the effect that the German press had published the text of the famous letter written by Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German Chancellor to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, showing the Chancellor a reactionary in his political attitude, together with Prince Maximilian's explanation of why he had written it.

The Chancellor in this explanation declared that the letter was intended to bring out just what the differences were between himself and Prince Alexander, who was living in Switzerland. As regards the continuity of his policy, the Chancellor adds that in January, 1917, he declared himself in favor of supporting President Wilson's peace view by securing a public declaration of Germany's war aims.

Note Unfavorably Received

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced "a most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. The publication of the reply, it adds, was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the stock exchange.

The German Supreme Command, the dispatch states, will come to Berlin at the end of the present week "to deliberate on mobilization, concentration of the national strength and the raising of the military age."

similar to those already thriving in Stratford, Barrie, Guelph and other places in Ontario. Apples, vegetables, chicken and pork and beans will be canned in large quantities, and their destination will be overseas for the benefit of soldiers. The Provincial Department of Agriculture will install the equipment and the Red Cross Society will provide cans, sugar and pickling supplies, and people from the outlying districts will be asked to supply fruit, vegetables and meats.

NORTHWEST COAL SHIPMENTS LAGGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—With a little more than a month in which to clean up the coal supply for the Northwest, federal officials, members of the Ore and Coal Exchange of Cleveland, as well as hundreds of lake steamship captains and crews, are bending every effort to complete the federal quota of 28,000,000 tons for the season. Whether this enormous amount of coal will be sent forward is somewhat questionable. Up to Oct. 1 there had been forwarded by lake 20,756,057 tons of coal for the Northwest, not counting the thousands of tons consumed as fuel by the ships themselves.

Reports just compiled here by the secretary of the Pittsburg Vein Operators Association for the month of September from some 72 mines in that field indicate a car shortage of 5375 cars and a loss from all sources of 268,750 tons for the month. Of this amount it is estimated that 228,750 tons were lost by insufficient cars supply, the remaining 40,000 tons being lost on account of mine disability, labor shortage, etc.

Coal miners cease work from many causes. One operator recently received a wire from his mine superintendent, saying: "No report for yesterday. Mine closed, holiday." This was an Ohio mine and no holiday was known except the local one that shut down an entire mine. "Mine closed for first day of squirrel hunting," was another laconic report. "Mine closed on account of seeing man off to enlist," was another.

STORAGE FOOD IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Cost of Living branch of the Department of Labor has issued a statement of the cold storage conditions in Canada during the month of September. It is affirmed that there were greater quantities of butter on hand on Oct. 1 than on Sept. 1, the quantity being 25,009,812 pounds of creamery butter and 2,081,442 pounds of dairy butter. Cheese in store totaled just over 6,000,000 pounds, while there were close on 10,000,000 eggs in cold storage and about 1,500,000 held other than in cold storage, and also frozen. The stores of pork and beef have also increased in quantity.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The bureau of municipal research reports that the cost of living in this city has increased 53 per cent in four years. The bureau declares that the proposed flat increase in salary of \$1800 or less is not adequate.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

MORE WORK UNDER DRY RULE

The North Yakima (Wash.) Republic says "there is no question that the country will get more work done if it prohibits the sale of liquor. One obstacle in the way of prohibition has always been that a lot of fellows didn't want to be put in a position where they would have to work harder."

BONE-DRY LAW IN MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—Addressing a convention of the W. C. T. U. in session at Helena, Governor S. W. Stewart said that the state administration expected to put forth every effort to make the Montana prohibition law a success. It would be necessary, he said, to have the cooperation of county officials and private citizens. Montana's bone-dry law becomes effective Dec. 31, 1918, and already a large number of liquor men are preparing to close.

BRITISH FREIGHTER SUNK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Owing to a misunderstanding of signals the British freighter Port Phillip and a United States naval collier collided while leaving their anchorage near here on Wednesday, and the Port Phillip was sunk in about 75 feet of water. A number of depth bombs which it carried were uninjured and the crew was saved. The collier escaped with slight damage.



Stocking Buying Made Easy

WE have done it for you—and the result of our work is Century Brand Stockings—none are better for wear nor lower priced for quality. The silk is the best and absolutely pure, the mercerized yarn used in top and soles is of long-staple cotton—the best obtainable. The reinforcing or splicing of toes, heels and soles is in keeping with the quality of the stockings. They are, of course, made with a seam and full fashioned.

No. 55—has 20 inches of silk, 8 threads thick, mercerized top and sole. Price 1.25

No. 65—has 22 inches of silk, 12 threads thick, mercerized top and sole. Price 1.75

No. 852—is an outside stocking, has 24 inches of silk, 12 threads thick, mercerized top and sole. Price 2.00

No. 33—is a mercerized 11 1/2 thread stocking, medium weight, full fashioned, recommended for durability. Price 75c

Order by Telephone or Mail

Century Brand

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West, Boston

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Springfield, Mo.

A. W. Weaver Shoe Co.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Detroit, Michigan.

P. J. SCHMIDT

32 and 34 Michigan Avenue

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Sioux City, Iowa.

DAVIDSON BROS. CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

PERFECT FITTING

MUNSINGWEAR

UNION SUITS

MUNSINGWEAR union suits come back from the wash—when properly laundered—with the same supreme softness and elasticity of fabric as when new—not once, but every time.

Button holes, seams, edges, and finish remain in the same good condition. Until finally worn threadbare, every Munsingwear garment affords the utmost comfort in underwear. There is a perfect fitting size for you.

Let Munsingwear cover you with satisfaction.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BOCK-SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
New York

Rochester, N. Y.

DUFFY-POWERS CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Lincoln, Neb.

DR. NAIR'S VIEWS ON REFORMS FOR INDIA

Indian Writer Criticizes the Proposals for More Responsible Government in an Article in British Paper

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It will be remembered that earlier in the year, when Mr. Tilak and Mr. B. C. Pal were prevented by the government from continuing the voyage to England for the purpose of laying their views on Indian reform before the British people, Dr. T. M. Nair, who was already in the country, was forbidden to voice his own opinions, antagonistic as these were to those of the above-named Indian politicians. Thus there was secured to the report of the Viceroy and Secretary of State a hearing undisturbed by the utterances of extremists on either hand.

Mr. Tilak has now made his first criticisms on the report in India itself, and the ban on Dr. Nair being also lifted, he has published his views in the Nineteenth Century. That the doctor has not relished his enforced silence is sufficiently evident from the way in which the article begins: "There is a well-established custom in Brahminical India which prevents any of the lower castes from being fed before the Brahmins have eaten. There has been recently established by the present Secretary of State for India a practice under which those who praise his policy have to be heard before his opponents can have their say. It is my misfortune and not my fault that both in the Brahminical arrangements for feeding, and Mr. Montagu's order for precedence for political discussion, I come last. When my distinguished countrymen, Sir Satyendra Sinha and Mr. Bhubendra Nath Basu were chanting the praises of Mr. Montagu's momentous report in the columns of The Times, I was going about the streets of London politically muzzled."

Dr. Nair then proceeds to deal with recent political events in India from the point of view of an Indian opposed to the Congress policy. Discussing the anarchist movement in Bengal which began in 1908, he recalls the successes achieved by the revolutionary party, first in capturing a large consignment of pistols and ammunition in August, 1914, and distributing them all over the country, and secondly in establishing communications with German agents in America and associating themselves with the Indian revolutionary party in California. With the aid of an opposite quotation from the Montagu-Chelmsford report, the writer shows how, in the first stage of the war, all domestic controversy was suspended, and how criticism of the government only developed after the legislative sessions of 1915. This change in the attitude of Indian politicians, says Dr. Nair, synchronized with the inauguration of the Home Rule movement in India. "It was at the meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay in 1915 that definite proposals regarding Indian Home Rule were brought forward. The proposals, however, were not considered either by the Subjects Committee or the Congress itself, but were relegated to a committee for consideration and report to the next meeting of the Congress to be held at Lucknow in 1916."

This was the famous session at which was adopted the proposals for reform already dealt with in The Christian Science Monitor (July 11) under the name of the Congress-League scheme, so called because it was carried out only in the Indian National Congress but also in the All-India Muslim League. Dr. Nair considers that the rise of the Home Rule movement in India and the changed attitude of the spokesmen of that movement in the legislative councils, at a time when the peace of the country was threatened by the anarchists and their confederates from within, and by the Germans and their allies from without, was the immediate cause of the announcement of the government's policy on Aug. 20 of last year. At this point also the writer seems to do less than justice to the motives actuating the British Government in making their new pronouncement of policy. It was the very slipping back of the waters of Indian agitation toward constitutional channels that made possible Mr. Montagu's promise in the House of Commons in regard to the progressive realization of responsible government for India.

Dr. Nair is on surer ground when he criticizes the effect of Indian educational policy, and taking the last quinquennial report issued in 1912, points to an expenditure of only £1,250,000 upon primary schools as compared with a total educational expenditure from all sources of £5,000,000. He indicates that the stereotyped system of state education in India makes its recipients practically worthless for anything except government clerkships. The impossibility of finding such appointments for many thousands who aspire to them, and the astonishing extent of poverty among university students and graduates, are factors that, in his opinion, embitter political feeling among the population of this class.

Foremost among the agencies which have been in operation to rouse the younger generation of Indians to the present high pitch of political excitement the writer places the steadily growing vacillation of British rulers of India for some time past. He says that it has become fashionable to condemn the Morley-Minto reforms as insufficient and useless. "And yet wise statesmanship could not have devised anything better to meet the Indian political situation of 1909. It is true

that the Morley-Minto reforms are not an installment in responsible government. They cannot even be taken as establishing representative government. Those reforms went more in the direction of giving India consultative government, which associated the people with the government both in legislation and administration and gave them opportunities of undergoing the earlier stages of political training. The defects of the Morley-Minto reforms were that they were not accompanied by a system of decentralization which would have secured greater latitude for action for the provincial governments, and that the communal principle in the formation of electorates was not utilized to a greater extent than it was."

After considering the poverty of the people as a whole, and their want of education, Dr. Nair gives it as his opinion that there is only one practical method of avoiding the concentration of power in the hands of a small minority, who for generations have oppressed the lower classes, and that is to adopt the communal system of elections. He points out that the union of the Congress and Muslim League is based on the recognition of communal electorates, and that there is very little opposition to such a system from any section of the Indian community.

"Whatever conclusions the Viceroy and Secretary of State may come to on theoretical considerations and historical study, failure to utilize communal electorates in any scheme of political reconstruction in India at the present time will seriously interfere with the successful working of the scheme." Reference to the pages of the report itself, however, will show that its authors are by no means obtuse in regard to communal representation. They say that a franchise of this kind has been asked for by the Sikhs in the Punjab, the non-Brahmins in Madras (although in that presidency these actually constitute a majority), the Indian Christians, the Anglo-Indians, the Europeans, and the Lingayat community in Bombay, while the large land-owning classes also generally desire representation in an electorate of their own. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu propose that communal representation should be retained for the Muhammadans and extended to the Sikhs, while for the representation of other minorities they would prefer nomination. But doubtless it is the non-Brahmins in Madras and not the Sikhs in whom Dr. Nair is specially interested. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Lionel Curtis stands uncompromisingly for direct election. This is one of the points in which he separates himself out from the signatories of the Joint-Address, though he indorses their conclusions as a whole.

Dr. Nair also breaks a lance with the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in regard to what is, perhaps, the main feature of the report; namely, the opening up of self-government to provincial areas. The signatories point out that there are three levels at which it is possible to give responsible government—in the sphere of local bodies, in the provinces, and in the Government of India. In the doctor's opinion they should have been content to propose enlarged political opportunities in the region of local government, and only in that region, and he concludes the article in the following words: "The Viceroy and the Secretary of State are impressed with the contemplation of the British policy in India which step by step was directed to a point at which the question of self-government would arise. But there is a grander aspect of British policy in India the progress of which the proposed reforms would arrest."

It is the gradual liberation of millions of people in India whom the British found steeped in ignorance and superstition, suffering untold miseries under the oppression of a relentless priesthood. To raise them from their submerged position, to make them free human beings, and to lead them to the higher destiny is the noble work that Great Britain has undertaken in India. The work is by no means finished. . . . To alter the course of that work by changing the objective and to hand over the unreclaimed to the tender mercies of the small class of intelligentsia would be undoing the good that has been already done and adding to the sum total of human suffering and misery in India. I feel confident that the people of Great Britain will never tolerate this retrograde policy."

No doubt a peroration might be written in equally moving terms adverting the British electorate to take exactly the opposite course to that urged by Dr. Nair. The picture of a great family of Indian nations set free after only a brief delay to achieve its own political destiny, could be painted with no less vivid colors. Between the extremists of the Indian National Congress, and those holding such views as does Dr. Nair, is arising in India a moderate party which is about to hold its own meeting, more nearly resembling the congresses of former date. These again are sure to differ in their opinions from the official report. It is increasingly evident that the British people will want to hear the whole case, unofficial as well as official, before they are satisfied. To this end the readiest means is the appointment of a parliamentary committee which will have documents laid before it, and hear the evidence of all parties concerned. Some such course as that is not unlikely to be taken before legislation for India is advanced very far in the new and fully representative House of Commons.

ALLIANCE SOLD ITS HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DES MOINES, Ia.—The Des Moines branch of the German-American Alliance wound up its affairs some time ago and went out of business. The stockholders recently sold their hall here, and are no longer holding any meetings. Its membership took prompt action after the United States Government canceled the national charter.

STORY OF AMERICAN ADVANCE

In the following letter, written on Sept. 3, 1918, an American soldier, who has already given readers of The Christian Science Monitor, in the issues of Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, an account of the experiences of the battery to which he belongs, at the opening of the Château-Thierry drive and has described the pursuit of the Germans with the condition and appearance of the captured territory, continues his graphic story of the American advance.

III
My story has been interrupted by sudden successive changes of locality, train rides and hikes, so that I have had little chance, and been in no mood, for writing. We are not at our destination yet but we have paused for a couple of days, giving a fellow time to regain his mental equilibrium. Taking the thread of events up when I left off:

Our infantry was relieved next day by infantry from another division but all our artillery stayed on, for the new troops didn't bring theirs along. The Germans had been routed again and we spent the entire day on the road trying to catch up. We passed through any number of battered towns, in which Boche munition dumps, which had brightened the sky for two nights past, spread out in a great area of ashes on the left of the road. Every night thereafter the skies were lit up with German bonfires as we got nearer their big supply bases, which, since they could not hope to get away with them, they burned up.

The position we took up that night was on the edge of a woods just outside of a town which the Germans had been driven out of, only four hours previously. There we put our horses around the corner of the woods 200 yards ahead of our guns and slightly to the right of the line of fire.

That reminds me, I was reading in a Boston newspaper a letter home from a cannoneer in my battery. Now, there is a perpetual argument between the drivers and the cannonners as to whose work is the more valuable. The cannonner's argument is that since they shoot the guns they are the most important. The drivers say, very well, but if we didn't haul them into position and transport ammunition and supplies, how would the cannonners shoot the guns? The argument is ever renewed, never ends, and as the officers favor the drivers as a rule in the controversy, it rangles in the cannonners' breasts, and they are ever looking for a chance to put one over on the drivers. This led the cannonner writing to the newspaper to indulge in a little exaggeration at our expense. He states that a string of accepted facts that the cannonners go to the front and man the guns, while the drivers remain 20 miles in the rear and send up supplies. Well, in the first place we pulled the guns up to the front, in the third place we bring, not send, the supplies, while in the second place, it is ridiculous! Why, the farthest we ever were behind the lines was 15 kilometers, slightly over half of 20 miles, and that was because a great swamp made it impossible to locate any nearer, while in this second Battle of the Marne, our advance horse line was right behind the guns all the way, once not 20 yards behind in the same woods, then the time I just related, when we were 200 yards in front of the guns, while once later on our horse line and "soupgun" was right up in No Man's Land over night! The infantry through a mistake had withdrawn from in front of us to the flank, leaving an open way for Joe Boche, which only his haste in retreating cheated him of the great opportunity for discerning and making the best of.

No sooner had we watered our horses in a mud hole, and fed them and got comfortably spread out on the ends of the woods than the Germans started distributing greetings. It sounded like one sacrifice battery left behind which was trying to spread its fire and make us believe it was "bocoup" batteries. It put one shot here and one there, one down the woods about half a kilometer, then back near us again. They sprinkled a few gas shells in with high explosives, and kept our gas alarm going all night. Oh, they gave us wide variety, and they repeated the same thing the next night, causing us to notice that we were getting behind on the requisite quota of daily sleep, for if a high explosive didn't wake us up every five minutes, the gas guard came rushing along, frantically mute with his mask on and the tube in his mouth, but expressive enough with his feet on our sides and shoe soles. A shell landed in our kitchen and shot holes in every one of our cooking vessels. Cooks sleeping nearby were miraculously unscratched. We didn't have breakfast that morning till a team went down to the safety-first echelon and brought back a couple of "dixies" and a pot or two.

We were in the midst of a number of small patches of woods. These Germans had used them for echelons the same as we were using them. The Germans lost an awful lot of horses during the drive and they left them behind without burying them. That was the worst thing about the whole drive, dead horses. Here in the woods there was a picket line with 12 dead horses, and in every echelon we came across we found at least two or three. Horses lay in towns and long the roads. Their losses were so heavy, that we were told the Kaiser sent a message to his armies that they must take better care of their horses or they may lose the war on account of the shortage.

Another night passed just like the first two in this position, except that it rained, and, as usual, we got soaked. Also the Germans as usual pulled off a retreat and we had to travel over muddy roads. The drive from here on continued to be more of the same thing for quite a while except that we saw larger numbers of dead. We pulled into a woods at midnight, and

just as we did so a shot rang out. It was an infantry man shooting a stray Hun, so they said. I didn't see that particular Hun next day, but I saw plenty of others. Our guns were out in place at the edge of the woods, and we pocketed our horses back of them about 20 yards. It was pitch black in there and we had to feel around to unharness our horses. We are old hands at that, though; we have done it so often. I was lifting my harness off one of my horses and putting it on the limber pole when a dark mass on the ground caught my eye. I looked closely and saw two feet sticking out from under a blanket. "Look," I said to one of the drivers, "here is a Boche right by our limber under a blanket!" "So it is," he replied. But in the morning we found it was an American who had drawn a German blanket over him. He was past all help.

We all slept in a closely crowded bunch that night. That morning we all got up early and went exploring. There were hundreds of dead in the woods, the most I ever saw. The Germans had a nest of machine guns along a slight ridge running through the woods about 50 yards from the edge. We saw French, German and American men, as usual, and the way they were laid out told us the story of the battle. The Germans had the stronghold defended by machine guns. Our boys attacked from the front and you could see how they were mowed down by machine guns in charging up the rise. Then, on the other side of the ridge were the French who attacked from the rear. Apparently failing to take the machine guns, they fell back and called for an artillery barrage, for there had been terrible artillery fire as evidenced by the shell holes and the ghastly size of some of the wounds of the Germans. Thus they were blown out. There were more Hun dead than French or American put together, and doubtless had our infantry waited for the artillery support in the first place their losses wouldn't be worth mentioning.

A curious performance went on that day. A German aeroplane would come over regularly about every two hours, fly perilously low, and in spite of all the machine gun and rifle fire, get away. No sooner would his engine throbs be out of hearing than an Austrian "88" would open up on the edge of the woods and roll the "whizzbang" in a straight line down the edge of the woods, the whole length of it, but not a shell landed inside the woods. That performance of the aeroplane and the "whizzbang" was repeated four or five times during the day. "If they were only wise enough to shell this woods systematically," I said to one of my pals, "they would reap an awful toll!" And they would have, too, for there were three batteries from our regiment lined up there with all the horses and men in the rear and the horses and three batteries from another regiment, and five infantry "soupguns" with their fragments of squads hanging around. I would say there was at least 1000 horses and 1500 men concentrated in about 10 acres of woods. But they didn't send any inside of the woods, and we got out of there that evening.

We were glad to get out of there, but it proved to be out of the frying pan into the fire, for the new position located that night was the worst we were ever in.

GERMANY PREPARES AFTER-WAR BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—German activities in South America are the subject of a short paragraph appearing in a recent issue of Le Matin. The paper points out that obviously Germany, in order to reach South America, in which continent are the few countries which she has not alienated by her militarism, would make use of Spain, the only great neutral power of Europe. Although at the present time Germany finds it impossible to renew business relations with the South American republics this does not prevent her from attempting to do so. The problem of economic relations, Germany, says Le Matin, has therefore obtained from German, Austrian and Hungarian financial establishments the support which she needs for carrying out her plans.

Financial penetration will thus precede the renewal of the commercial relations of the Central Empires with South America. The Deutsche Bank, which has too official a reputation, will remain in the shade, but will act through two "brilliant seconds," the Wiener Bankverein, of Vienna, and the Pester Ungarische Kommerzbank of Budapest. These two banks are about to collaborate in setting up an important establishment in Madrid, which at the close of the war will immediately establish numerous and powerful ramifications throughout the whole of South America, endeavoring by that means to secure for the Central Empires the lion's share of South American trade.

Baltimore, Md.
33 W. Lexington Street

NELSON SHOE CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Syracuse, N. Y.

Wieting Shoe Store

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Schenectady, N. Y.

BEHR'S SHOE STORE

Accredited Agency for

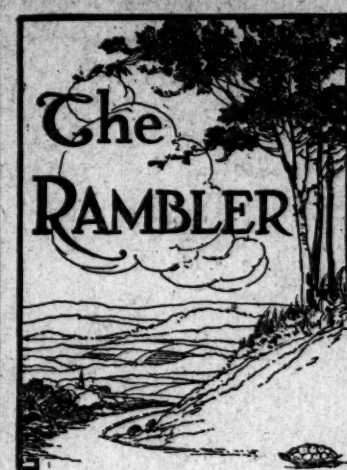
RED CROSS SHOE

Salem, Ore.

THE BOOTERY

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE



On the Joys of Buying Old Books

One who will pay \$5000 or \$10,000 more for a print that is like 50 others, except that it shows no lettering and exhibits a few bare spots here and there, is a mysterious man, belonging to a mysterious class; he is not necessarily a lover of art. Nor is one who scours the earth for first editions, regardless of all but the weird, Harpagonian joy of hoarding them, necessarily a lover of literature. What a real lover of literature is would make an interesting discussion that could be made to fill more pages than the present circumstances afford.

A real lover of literature is, at any rate, a man who would find it impossible to read Burke or Macaulay or Carlyle or Lamb—to name just a few of them—with the eight-day or two-week sentence of the public library hanging over him. Before he can enjoy them, these great leisure ones, he must have gone through the charming little ritual of buying them. He must have entered the haunts of booksellers and after what the uninitiated would call wasting much time, must have recognized the beloved names on the backs of volumes with much the same thrill with which one suddenly recognizes a well-known and well-liked face in an alien gathering. In that moment of recognition, before there is even a question of financial transaction, possession is effected.

Becoming, once more, as practical as the great adventure will permit, the lover of literature will have inquired: "How much?" His voice has been the more casual because he has had a real emotion to hide and because he has desired at all cost to spare the unromantic bookseller the bewilderment of seeing him start to clap his hands and dance a hornpipe about the shop. The money is paid; the bond of a lifetime sealed. "Shall I send it?" volunteers the bookseller, amiably. Send "it"! Certainly not! In triumph shall the beloved author be borne to his place of honor by the fire-side, in the glow of the midnight lamp.

And now, when string and wrappings have been removed with agitated fingers, when, after much stroking of binding and pages, the great one is made at home on the shelves, for a while to be contemplated only—for now, since he has come to stay, the pleasure of reading him may be serenely deferred to propitious moments—the corner stone of a library has been laid.

As the little nucleus enlarges, discrimination waxes too. No discrimination as to selection—the lover of literature is supposed to have had that in the first place—but discrimination as to form and touch. In his novice days of collecting a library, the lover of literature was wont to declare, with naive affectation of superiority, that only the contents mattered to him, not the shape of the book, nor the binding, nor the quality of paper and print. He bought modern works in modern limp leather or linen bindings, and as to the classics, he protested stoutly that the well-known popularly priced editions were "good enough for him." But suddenly the brand-new, spick-



Oriental Rugs

Special values in the finer quality Persian, Kurdish, Daghestan, Shirvan, Guenjes, Anatolian, Persians. Beautiful colors—excellent designs.

45.00 and 55.00

Also a number of antique and semi-antique Persian, Bokharas, Bijars, Daghestans, Irans, Kurds, etc., at

75.00 to 125.00

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St. near West, Boston.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Louise Day Putnam Lee

INTERIOR DECORATION

4 West 40th Street, NEW YORK

Salem, Ore.

THE BOOTERY

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Bloomington, Ind.

BREEDEN & CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Memphis, Tenn.

QUICK RETURN ON CONSIGNMENTS

WARRIOR BROS.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

and-span library sets began to pall on him. Their amateurish air with its inopportune reminder of the faded get-rich-quick magazine who intrusted the selection of his books to his interior decorator, was a constant wet blanket to the complacent pride with which he regarded his modest collection. He became impatient of the popularly priced editions, with their mean margins, their flimsy covers, their loud suggestion of bustling modernity that jarred on the vast leisure effort of the "French Revolution," on the loving polish of essays by Lamb, Burke and Macaulay, who, the lover of literature began to reflect, should be read out of ponderous volumes, bound in yellow calf, with the austere professional air of law tomes. Lamb and Hazlitt should be read from glossy pages, faintly tinged to ivory by the passing years. The print on them should be clear and sharp like the spirit of the authors and it should be spaced with that care to detail which belongs to other decades. The volumes of the great Victorians should be compact and prim but not too small, the bindings should be of marbled paper, red and green and blue and yellow, with backs and corners of strong leather, tooled a little, and on strips of highly polished morocco, green and red, the title of the book and the name of the author should be printed in dainty letters of fine gold. Above all things, they should not be new! Their corners should be worn and their edges bare from constant sliding in and out of bookcases. To have slipped many times from the hands of eager readers will only have added to the venerable dignity of Burke; and the perennial April-freshness of Tom Jones is offset the better by a volume that has suffered the "outrages of time."

Contemporary editions are not necessary; one bearing the date of 1859 will do very well. As a matter of fact, 1859 is the date "par excellence" in the lover of literature's opinion; it strikes him as far more quaint and romantic than 1860, and he prefers it even to 1848.

Let once a book bearing the magic date of 1859 fall into the lover of literature's hands and the great discovery, that sooner or later reveals itself to all collectors of private libraries, will have been made: that old books are better than new ones. Old books are pleasant and restful to the eye, with the subdued glitter of their tarnished gilt, the mellow tones of their seasoned leather; and, with their honorable scars as so many credentials, they anchor themselves without delay in the affections of their new owners.

With the discovery that old volumes (there is undeserved insult in "second-hand") of workmanship that could not the minutes and the hours, that he knew not the stain of commercialism, are better than new ones, comes the revelation more miraculous still, that they cost no more, nay, often less. To be sure, the difference in cost must be made up in the currency of time spent in stalking them, often there where one would least expect to find them, among piles of shopworn summer fiction and garrulous "court memoirs." But the experience is its own reward. How could time be spent more agreeably than in pursuing that sport fit for kings, of which kings never tasted the delights, of rummaging among the shelves of bookstalls and participating in the thrilling performance that is staged at the sales of private libraries.

AMERICA'S FINE READY SERVICE CLOTHES

Stein Block
Smart Clothes

Exclusive Agency in St. Louis

Warner & Warner

QUALITY CORNER
LOCUST ST. AT SIXTH
Branch Shop—Haberdashery
STATLER HOTEL

Ward's

"A Line a Day" Books

(A five-year comparative diary)

Four lines for each day's record. Can be started at any time, and the year thereafter. Handsome leather and cloth bindings. 61 styles.

Prices 75c to \$6.00

An ideal Holiday Gift; useful for 5 years and invaluable for reference.

Ward's
STATIONER
27-28
77-81 FRANKLIN ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for descriptive circular.

Stein Block

CLOTHING

Sold in PITTSBURGH by

BOGGS & BUHL

and

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

Bloomington, Ind.

BREEDEN & CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Memphis, Tenn.

QUICK RETURN ON CONSIGNMENTS

WARRIOR BROS.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WARRIOR BROS.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WARRIOR BROS.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 371)
Coal Company's Bookkeeper Explains To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

For the past 15 years I have handled the accounts for a wholesale coal company, and will try to answer your question in regard to the high price of coal, which has several times appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. Will try to answer it from my point of view and not from the corporation's. First: There is no shortage of coal; that is, there is plenty in the ground; it is miners and car equipment that is lacking.

Second: The majority of the miners are foreigners. At the beginning of the war some enlisted and some were drafted, and as there is very little emigration, no men have come to take their places. The few remaining are constantly demanding higher wages and if they do not receive it, leave for other occupations.

Third: Very few of the men are earning less than \$5 per day, and many are earning more. To many of these people this seems a small fortune, and being illiterate, with no idea of what economy means, their one aim is to get rid of their earnings as soon as possible. The quickest way to do this is the holiday and Saturday night spree, which unfits them for work the next day. This is why coal operators say, "The United States cannot have both coal and beer."

Fourth: There is a shortage of railroad cars. This has caused a loss to the mine operators and brought suffering to the public. The output is only about one-half the tonnage as that produced before the war and the wages are about 75 per cent higher. So what happens? The operator must receive more for the coal he sells than if he were able to mine in larger quantities. The car shortage has been a great trial. Many mornings the men are ready to go to work and are then told by the railroad company there will be no cars, and as about 25 per cent of the men work by the day they have to be paid whether any coal is shipped or not. Here is a loss which has to be made up.

Fifth: The public has no idea of the cost of mining coal. Not only is there the high cost of labor, but there is also the high cost of mining machinery and supplies. The mining machinery wears out very quickly and has to be constantly replaced. At this time everything in the way of machinery and supplies is unusually high.

At present the selling price of coal is established by the Fuel Administration at Washington, and this selling price is governed by the cost of production.

(Signed) B. B.
Cleveland, O., Oct. 5, 1918.



"Yale" Locks and Hardware

The "Yale" line of builders' hardware affords selection from hundreds of designs, harmonizing with every architectural school, suitable for every kind of house.

And every design is "Yale" in artistic decoration. The quality and protection of "Yale" locks and hardware is guaranteed by the trademark "Yale." Look for that trademark "Yale."

Your hardware dealer has "Yale" locks and hardware.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK.

Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

New England Representative for all

YALE

Locks and Door Closers

We invite you to inspect our complete line.

ALL STANDARD CUTLERY, SPORTING GOODS, KODAKS

J.B. Hunter

Company

60 Summer Street

BOSTON

REICHSRAT GROUPS AGREE ON DISUNION

Austrian Germans Demand Self-Determination and Recognize Rights of Other Nationalities in Empire to the Same Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The situation created by the Central Powers' present peace move has produced noteworthy developments among the oppressed nationalities, of which the Polish Regency Council's recent spirited declaration was the first herald.

Following that declaration, the Prussian Poles have dared to publish a manifesto in German, the Polish press declaring that the hour has now struck for the Poles to raise their voice to demand the realization of the unquestionable right of their nation, and nothing but union into one state of all Polish territories can guarantee a lasting League of Nations.

In the Dual Monarchy the developments are equally striking. Following a Reichsrat meeting at which a Polish deputy, amid loud applause from his colleagues, exclaimed, "May God protect a united, independent Poland," while Czech and Jugo-Slav speakers developed their independence programs, all the nationalities within the monarchy, including the Germans, have come forward with similar demands. A meeting of Austrian Polish parties at Cracow has decided on the dissolution of the Polish Club and the establishment of a national council, while the Ukrainian Reichsrat deputies have followed suit and decided to claim self-determination for Ukraine and to hold a national convention next week.

The Czechs, for their part, are now absconding themselves altogether from the Reichsrat meeting at which a quorum of the Finance Committee, their national organization, the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, under the presidency of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, is reported to have completed all details for the establishment of a Tzecho-Slovak state including Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, where a wide-spread revolt for the purpose of securing autonomy has already broken out. The Jugo-Slav deputies are reported as taking a similar course, and a Vienna message remarks that their aim is apparently to demonstrate that the Central State has ceased to exist.

In German circles, the Christian Social Association was the first to draw a logical inference from the situation by unanimously adopting a resolution recognizing the right of the Slav and Romance nations of Austria to self-determination, and claiming the same right for the Austrian Germans, for whom the resolution demanded a union in the National Commonwealth.

Since then, all the Reichsrat groups have united on the basis of the Social Democratic platform, which places the idea of German national unity before that of a German Austrian state, and therefore demands a national German state within Austria, while recognizing the other nationalities of Austria's right to self-determination.

A Vienna message states that the Emperor Karl has received representatives of the various Reichsrat parties in an audience which lasted six hours, and at which all the deputies developed their party standpoint regarding the solution of the national question on the basis of the right of self-determination.

Premier Resigns

Changed Conditions in Dual Monarchy Admitted by Statesmen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Vienna message to the Vossische Zeitung states that the Emperor Karl's acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, is now confirmed. Meanwhile the latter and Count Tisza have made noteworthy pronouncements regarding the Separatist movement, which appears to have been received in Hungary by the latest developments. Thus, Dr. Wekerle, addressing a meeting of the Constitution Party of 1848, after the re-

FRENCH DEMAND GERMAN REPARATION

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—(Havas).—The French Senate today unanimously passed a resolution permitting the government to proceed actively in cooperation with the Allies with plans to obtain reparation for damage committed by the Germans. Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, declared that the atrocities which Germany had committed would have other atonement than mere condemnation. The Germans must be punished sufficiently to prevent forever the possible recurrence of such crimes.

The Senate voted that the Foreign Minister's speech be posted all over the country.

Delicately Refreshing

Your toilet soap should be pure in its ingredients, satisfying in its cleansing qualities. Pears' Soap is both. Also, it is delicately refreshing. The cake, thoroughly dried by long aging, is economical because it wears away slowly. Ask for the transparent, amber-tinted, pure soap—Pears'.

Sample (unscented) sent anywhere in the United States for 1 cent in stamps. Address: Walter J. J. Pears, U.S. Agent, 419 Canal Street, New York, N.Y.



Luxury and Economy Combined

Mattresses last longer, are sweeter and cleaner, sleeping hours are more comfortable on beds equipped with

QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS

Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary. They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

Sold in all high-class Department Stores

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Light Street, New York City



Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk

President of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, who is in the forefront of the Tzecho-Slovak movement for a free state.

CHINA INAUGURATES ITS NEW PRESIDENT

PEKING, China (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—Hsu Shi-Chang was inaugurated President today in the presence of members of the Cabinet and of the Parliament. A reception followed, at which members of the diplomatic corps tendered their congratulations.

GERMANY AND WAR PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A fresh indictment of Germany's treatment of prisoners of war is contained in a white paper, giving the report of the government committee on the enemy's treatment of British soldiers, since the Spring offensive.

THE CAILLAUX CASE

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Edouard Ignace, Undersecretary of State for Justice, reported to the Cabinet today on his investigation of the charges against MM. Caillaux, Louis Loustalot and Paul Comby. The Cabinet immediately issued a decree convokeing the High Court to meet on Oct. 29 to try the charges.

REVOLUTION UNDER WAY IN BOHEMIA AGAINST AUSTRIA

(Continued from page one)

amongst the most relentless which Europe has experienced.

Hitherto Bohemia had been an independent kingdom, but when the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was elected King in 1526 the country ceased to be entirely independent. Ferdinand secured in 1547 that he should be nominated hereditary instead of elective ruler, and he succeeded in crushing all attempts on the part of the Bohemians at recovering any of the liberty which had been taken away from them.

All this time bitter religious controversies were going on in the country between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants and these controversies culminated in 1618 by the onset of the Thirty Years' War. By the end of that war, the political and religious liberties of Bohemia had been swept away and the national language fell into disuse. The Edict of Toleration issued in the reign of Joseph II restored the freedom of the different religions, however, and many who had been Protestants in secret declared themselves openly as a result of this edict.

In the memorable year 1848, when Europe was everywhere disturbed by revolutionary movements an attempt was made to assert the ancient independence of Bohemia against the Austrian domination. The insurrection, however, did not meet with success. The Austrian Army gained the upper hand. Prague was bombarded and the revolutionaries were finally forced to lay down their arms. The year 1848, however, was a signal for the revival of Tzecho independence, and since that time the development has gone steadily forward. Not only has the ancient language been restored to popular favor and developed a really remarkable literature, but everywhere the Tzecho national spirit has been growing, and, even before the war, was coming to be recognized as a potential influence in the Europe of the future.

The history of Moravia is, of course, bound up intimately with that of Bohemia, though its early beginnings were distinct. Both countries were inhabited, in the earliest times, by the same race, the Boii. After them came the Germanic Quadi, then the Rugii in the Fifth Century, and after the Rugii, the Lombards. These, in their turn, were forced to retire before an overwhelming invasion of Slavs, who in their settlement of the country took the name of Moravians from the River Morava. These colonists became the permanent inhabitants of the country, and succeeded in founding the kingdom of Great Moravia, which was considerably more extensive than the present margravate.

The Moravians sided with Charlemagne against the Avars, their neighbors on the east, in the Eighth Century and were rewarded by large additions to their territory. So much did they prosper, indeed, as prosperity was very largely measured in those days, namely by extension of territory, that, towards the end of the Ninth Century, there seemed a strong likelihood of the junction of the north-western and southeastern Slavs and the formation of a great Slavonic power to the east of the German Empire.

In the Tenth Century, however, came the invasion of the Magyars, and with it the virtual end of the



Tzecho territory

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Showing the area in which revolt against the Austro-Hungarian Government has broken out and the three Tzecho provinces which seek to form an autonomous Tzecho-Slovak state.

Moravian Kingdom. For about a century the possession of the country was disputed by Hungary, Poland and Bohemia, but in 1039 it was finally incorporated with Bohemia, and henceforward shared the fortunes of that country. The most noticeable feature of recent Moravian history is the strong sympathy which has existed amongst the Moravian people for the Nationalist movement in Bohemia.

The Slovaks seem to have occupied their present territory in the Fifth and Sixth centuries A. D. and also to have stretched far to the south. They formed part of Samo's empire in the middle of the Seventh Century, but were subject to the Avars and the Franks, and finally formed part of Great Moravia, until that kingdom was conquered by the Magyars, to whom, ever since, save for two short periods, they have been subject.

The Magyars have always treated the Slovaks as an inferior race, and have done their best to suppress the Slovak nationality in every way, even to the extent of taking away Slovak children to be brought up as Magyars, and denying them the right to use their own language in church and school.

GREECE HONORS AMERICAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the nomination of Prime Minister Venizelos, King Alexander of Greece has conferred the star and cross of the order of Grand Officer of the Redeemer on Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Dr. Butler is president of the American Hellenic Society of New York.

OPIUM STORES SEIZED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Discovery of what they believe to be the headquarters of an international "opium ring" is announced by federal officials following a raid upon a building in Fourth Avenue, in which \$50,000 worth of opium was seized. Two arrests were made.



Misses' Silvertone Suits, shown by Chandler & Co., 39.50

SCORES upon scores of SUITS in beautiful models, to choose from—each reflecting the latest ideas in general treatment and conception.

FOR MISSES—Silvertone Suits, in navy, Pekin, taupe and Algerian, \$9.50 to \$60.00. Velours Suits, included are models for every occasion, \$9.50 to \$45.00. Duvet de Laine Suits, many lined with fancy silks, \$45.00 to \$145.00. Oxford Suits, belted and unbelted styles, tailored and semi-tailored, \$35.00 to \$95.00. Heather Mixture Suits, good sport models, \$29.50 to \$59.00. Fur Trimmed Suits, in all fashionable fabrics, \$55.00 to \$145.00.

FOR WOMEN—Velours Suits, tailored models, some bound with silk braid, \$45.00 to \$65.00. Broadcloth and Oxford Suits, tailored, semi-tailored and sport models, \$39.50 to \$65.00. Silvertone Suits, in blue, purple, brown, reindeer and taupe, \$45.00 to \$75.00. Melton Mixture Suits, very practical and trim, \$45.00 to \$55.00. Fur Trimmed Suits, in all the wanted materials and colors, \$45.00 to \$225.00. Velvet Suits, brown, navy, taupe, Algerian, purple, also black, \$49.50 to \$125.00.

Order by Telephone or Mail

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., near West, Boston
BUY LIBERTY BONDS

REASSEMBLING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Mr. Bonar Law Declines to Make Statement Regarding Terms to Be Imposed on Germany—Recruiting in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Parliament reassembled today for what promised to be an uneventful session for the transaction of such business as remains outstanding, had not recent developments abroad rendered its course wholly problematical. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law was at once questioned regarding the terms to be imposed on Germany, but he replied that he was sure the House would understand it would be very unwise for any of the allied governments to make any statement just now. Pressed as to whether a statement on the military situation and German negotiations would be forthcoming, he said that obviously every power must be very careful as to when it made a statement concerning the latter point.

Personally, he thought that probably the only time any statement could be made public would be after the taking of a definite decision and

not whilst negotiations were proceeding.

Doubtless the Prime Minister himself would wish to speak on the military situation, but he, Mr. Bonar Law, did not think the present would be the best opportunity.

Mr. Edward Shortt, cross-questioned by Mr. King, said up to Monday voluntary recruits in Ireland numbered 8628. He was not, however, in a position to make any statement as to whether the government had abandoned the conscription scheme for Ireland. Answering further questions regarding Ulster rifles, he announced that the precise figures were not available, but that a very substantial number of rifles had been handed to the military voluntarily and were now, together with 11 machine guns, under their absolute control. The arms thus handed in would be returned when the order was revoked. Meanwhile, for military reasons, he could not state where they were stored.

Lord Robert Cecil, answering Mr. King, said the government were consulting their allies regarding the League of Nations, and added that the time for consulting neutral governments had not yet arrived. He was unable to make a detailed statement of the subject at present.

Regarding war prisoners, the Home Secretary said that the nature of the reprisals to be taken in the event of an unfavorable answer from Germany, had not been agreed upon, but the Allies were being consulted.

Asked whether the date for the general election had been fixed, Mr. Bonar Law replied in the negative.



Model No. 542. The "Avalanche." When a trim Louis heel, a pointed vamp, an imitation wing tip and clever perforations combine they make a very smart shoe indeed—and doubly smart in brown kid with cloth top to match.

Wear a smarter shoe—get greater comfort

The glove-like ease of the Red Cross Shoe—the pliancy with which it "bends with your foot"—makes it, we believe, the most comfortable as well as the most fashionable shoe in America today.

That is why many a woman, formerly requiring two pairs of shoes—one for comfort and the other for style—now confines her purchases to the Red Cross Shoe and gets both in this, one of the smartest as well as one of the most comfortable of shoes.

Write for our booklet "Footwear Style—Without Extravagance"—it's free. Illustrates and describes the correct models in all materials—each, a standard of value at its price. Address THE KROHN - FECHHEIMER CO., 540 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Model No. 533. The "Joan." On four stunning heels or for afternoon wear, you'll appreciate the combined beauty and comfort of this mahogany calf model.

"Bends with your foot"

Trade Mark

ALLIES' REPORTED DECISION ON TERMS

(Continued from page one)

permanent peace "with a government that truly represents the will of the people."

"It remains to be seen," adds the editorial, "whether the German people will comply with this fundamental condition of the President in order to bring about in this manner the peace it desires. To reach this goal a man of the most liberal mind would have to head the government, a man who represents truly the interest of the people, and only then. The other alternative for the German people would be that the military party would again take charge of things, to continue the war that would then be waged until the complete annihilation of Germany is accomplished. Which way will the German people choose?"

Germany Unrepentant

No Indication She Would Mend Her Ways, Says Senator Wadsworth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's reply to Germany has shown her that America has just commenced to fight, according to Senator Wadsworth. In a Liberty Loan speech here he said in part: "There is not the slightest indication that Germany is sorry, or that Germany would mend her ways if she were to escape from her present difficulties. Recognizing what is coming in a military sense and being unrepentant in spirit and anxious only to escape, she has launched this peace drive, and launched it not merely against our soldiers and the soldiers of our allies, but against the civil populations of allied countries and America, hoping that the allied populations would be willing to say, 'Let us sit down and talk it over.'"

London Press Approves

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Further comments by London papers on President Wilson's reply to Dr. Solff's note follow:

The Westminster Gazette

We are in the last stage, when it has to be decided, not only whether Germany can be defeated, but whether the great military tyranny, which has dominated Europe for two generations, can be permanently overthrown; and at this stage, above all others, the liberal forces among the Allies have to stand firm. We have known from the beginning that the liberal and democratic war aims of the Allies would prove in the end not pacifist formulas with which they have been confounded, but, in President Wilson's words, the acid test of endurance for a principle.

We cannot at this moment afford to go soft about Prince Maximilian of Baden, or accept without guarantees the verbal assurances of men who have been partisans or tools of Prussian military power.

So long as the changes of government in Germany are simply the ringing of changes between these notorious individuals, appearing now with sword and now with olive branch, pretending at one moment they are perfect democrats, at another doing humble service to war lords, we cannot flatter ourselves that anything of consequence has happened in Germany, or a clean peace could be won by granting these men an armistice and consenting to parley with them.

The probable result, if we yielded to their overtures, would be that, as soon as we presented the minimum of our terms, they would all disappear from the scene and their place be taken by a military dictator, who would break open the negotiations and start war again, after an interval for recovery. Therefore we must exercise patience and stand resolutely behind President Wilson when he demands the destruction of the Prussian military power as a necessary condition of peace.

But while we do this, we must also back his appeal to the German nation, and make it clear that when they can present their credentials as a free people, we shall be ready for a peace on terms which can be honorably accepted by honest men everywhere.

The Pall Mall Gazette

The war lords have so contrived that there is not a household in Germany to which the President's words will not penetrate; there is not a soldier or civilian who will not realize that to jettison the Kaiser, generals, and the whole hierarchy of Prussianism is the first indispensable step toward the respite so universally demanded. The Germans are not a race of moral courage, and we need not look to them to take their fate in their own hands at the instigation of the President's message. But all the influences which make for the break-up of Kaiserism will be reinforced by the consciousness in every mind that the war will endure so long as the Hohenzollerns and their régime continue.

The Evening Standard

The German criminals approached the dock proposing to argue with the judge, and stabbing right and left as a proof of their goodness of heart. Presently they will be in the dock and there will be no evading the sentences, which ought to be exemplary.

The Globe

Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig and General Pershing will determine in concert the guarantee they must have in hand before they can grant the cessation of hostilities to the hard-pressed Germans on the western front, and with their decision neither President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, nor M. Clemenceau is in the smallest degree likely to interfere.

What the soldiers will demand, we do not profess to know, but it is cer-

tain they will not be satisfied with less than the occupation of Metz, Strasbourg and Mainz, and they may very properly require in addition that very large numbers of German troops now in France shall lay down their arms and surrender their matériel of war.

As representatives of the chief naval power in the combination, our sailors must also have a very large part in the decision, and we do not suppose they will be satisfied with anything less than the occupation of Heligoland and the Kiel canal, together with the surrender of the German fleet, including the whole force of submarines.

Mr. Churchill's Views

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MANCHESTER, England (Tuesday)

—At a civic luncheon at Manchester today, Mr. Winston Churchill was cheered on declaring that there must be no relaxation of war efforts. President Wilson's firm and formidable answer, he proceeded, would be wholeheartedly indorsed throughout the allied countries. The first and most vital feature was the exaction of adequate safeguards and guarantees from the enemy, before the Allies consented to release the pressure of their victorious arms.

As for Mr. Wilson's 14 points, they afforded a broad outline of a just and enduring peace, but were necessarily stated in general terms, leaving great latitude for interpretation not only between the Allies and the enemy, but between one group of allies and another.

Taking the case of Alsace-Lorraine, he could conceive of nothing more necessary to restore Europe to peaceful conditions than their restoration to France. President Wilson had said that wrong must be righted, but the Prussian might say, "What is wrong? Long ago the provinces belonged to us. Let us ascertain which are German and which French, and drive out beforehand all the people of French sympathy."

Similarly, the settlement of Poland might lead to controversy, and freedom of the seas also. He could conceive of vast differences of opinion and interminable discussion on the latter point. Hence it was essential to have guarantees in order that their interpretation of these points be made good.

The first man who must be consulted on the guarantees question, which must precede the armistice, was Marshal Foch. Also, there must be naval guarantees, and on that point the advice of the British Admiralty must be heard, and he would like to point out that this process of exacting guarantees was a merciful process, which was going to get mankind out of the existing horrors in the quickest and cleanest way. Another point was that the Germans must desist from committing atrocities before the Allies could parley with them, and another at the moment was the fact of the lack of statements of sound caliber and reputation in Germany.

There might be a serious struggle ahead lasting for months and costing an immense amount in life and treasure, Mr. Churchill concluded. If that were so, it was better that the conflict should be fought now than that, by accepting a compromise, the Allies should surrender the fruits of all that had been gained.

Germany's New Card

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—"Germany is playing a diplomatic card the equal of which, for astuteness and boldness, is unknown," said R. Barbosa, international jurist and Brazilian envoy at the last Hague conference, speaking of the German peace drive.

"Until now," he said, "the German mania was to smash the world by arms. Now she wishes to trick it diplomatically. The hyena has turned fox. The world has confidence in President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau."

Italians Indorse Wilson Note
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A mass meeting of New York Italians has adopted resolutions indorsing President Wilson's last note to Berlin.

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.

CORKS

630 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Jamestown, N. Y.

E. Verne Bly

119 Main Street

Accredited Agency for
RED CROSS SHOE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANK & SEDER

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

St. Joseph, — Kansas City,
Mo. Mo.

ROBINSON SHOE CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Washington, D. C.

R. EHRLICH

3016 14th Street N. W.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

PROOFS LACKING IN WILSON CASE

Federal Trade Commission's
Charge That Unfit Meat Was
Furnished Government Held
Not to Be Substantiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the findings of the Federal Trade Commission dismissing the case against the packing firm of Wilson & Co. of Chicago, in which that company was accused of furnishing unfit meat to the government, the commission decided that in some instances it was shown that the firm did not knowingly and wilfully furnish unfit meat for army and navy camps, and in other instances it appeared that the firm had no guilty knowledge that meat unfit to eat was furnished the public. The commission, for these reasons, saw no basis for continuing the prosecution.

The complaint was lodged with the commission on March 19, last, and investigation resulted in such a prima facie showing that the commission was required to issue a formal complaint. Seven charges were filed. The commission ruled in favor of Wilson & Co. in five of the seven charges. One of the charges alleged that a lot of beef sold to the Pelham Bay naval training station was rejected because it did not fulfill the navy specifications, but as it was not conclusively shown that it was actually unfit for human consumption, the commission ruled in favor of Wilson & Co. Another charge involved the sale of 300,000 pounds of cured ham to the Navy Department, through the provisioning depot at Brooklyn. A large portion was rejected because it was merely moldy, and while it did not fulfill the rigid tests of the navy, it was not shown to be unfit for human consumption.

T. E. Wilson's Statement

President of Company Declares Hearings Were Fairly Conducted

CHICAGO, Ill.—In connection with the dismissal by the Federal Trade Commission of the charges against Wilson & Company, Chicago packers, alleging sales of unfit meat to the army, which was made public on Tuesday, Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company, has issued a statement of comment upon both the charges and the inquiry. It reads as follows:

"Full details of the Federal Trade Commission's decisions have not yet reached me, but we have never had the slightest doubt that we would be completely exonerated the moment the charges were made. I personally asked the commission for an immediate hearing and investigation. This request was granted and the first hearing was in New York, while the concluding hearing was in Washington."

"I am glad to say that the hearings were ably and fairly conducted by the commission. They certainly investigated every charge against us in the most searching way and left no avenue of possible evidence unnoticed on our part. I believe I am right in saying that not only did we present all the evidence we had in our own defense, but that we freely offered every avail-

able bit of information to the commission which would enable it to sift the charges to the bottom and arrive at a definite final decision. Without criticizing the Federal Trade Commission, which acted within its powers, I am more than justified in saying that the published reports of the charges and the hearings, both in newspapers and in various other periodicals, worked incalculable harm to Wilson & Co. This injury is in the minds of the public and was occasioned by the impression given the average individual by what seemed to be valid statements that Wilson & Co. had been guilty of flagrant disregard of the rights of the people, as well as of the common decencies of business. It will take a long time, years, in fact, before this impression wears out of the public minds but we are relying upon the fair-mindedness of the press to see to it that both in the news and editorial columns our exoneration is given just as much prominence and importance as were given the reports of the charges and hearings. This decision coming at this time will strengthen the faith of the public in the ability and integrity of those officials of the army and navy, whose duty it is to purchase food supplies for our forces, as well as, I hope, in the carefulness and exactness with which Wilson & Co. is and has been carrying out its enormous tasks in providing the meats and meat-food products which the government requires of it.

"The exoneration is gratifying to us even though it was fully anticipated. I believe those officials of the commission, who directly participated in the hearings, will say that our side of the case was conducted as rigidly and impartially as was theirs."

BOATMEN READY FOR OVERSEAS SERVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although most of the 1400 members of the harbor boatmen's local union are entitled to claim exemption from the draft, since they have dependents and are employed in commerce, the whole body has offered its services to President Wilson for duty overseas, saying that with the exception of stoking boilers, all the work that they do can be performed by women. According to their business manager and spokesman, F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, "The men have noted the shortage of men in this class of government work for which they are fitted. Careful consideration showed them that women could take their places here. This left them but one thing to do—get into work where they could do the most to help win the war. They decided to do so and they decided that the best way to do so was to volunteer in a body for service overseas. All that remains now is for the Shipping Board to take them."

Mr. Vaccarelli added that already women cooks had replaced men on many of the harbor tugs and that more women might be used in other capacities.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Canada—Mr. E. W. Beatty, the new president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has announced two important new appointments. Mr. A. D. MacTier as vice-president in charge of lines east of Port Arthur, with offices in Montreal, and Mr. D. C. Coleman as vice-president in charge of lines west of Port Arthur with offices at Winnipeg.

APPEAL TO ALLIES TO REDEEM RUSSIA

Ariadne Tyrkova Urges Military
Effort on Eastern Front to
Overthrow Soviet and Destroy
the Enemy's Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

At the present moment of dawn of victory for the Allies, Ariadne Tyrkova has appealed afresh to them, through The Christian Science Monitor, to remember Russia and to free it from the German-protected Bolshevik autocracy if they wish to witness the triumph of good. While, she writes, the Allies, with justifiable pride, are celebrating victory, the Russians greet it with feelings of mingled joy and sorrow, for Russia, after her immense sacrifices in the allied cause, now lies prostrate and inarticulate, in the clutches of an anarchy that is both the penalty for sins of the old régime and the reaction from the military effort that overtaxed her powers.

The Allies must come to her aid, she insists, both from a sense of justice and because, otherwise, Germany cannot be thoroughly defeated. Maintenance of military effort on the eastern, as well as the western, front is absolutely necessary if the enemy is to be deprived of power to harm. Hence, the Allies must strengthen their intervention in Russia and complete on the Russian front the work the Russian Army strove so heroically to compass.

After what has happened, the world cannot but understand what dangerous criminals they are who have Russia in their grip, and they must come to Russia's aid as Russia once came to the aid of Serbia, England to that of Belgium, and America to that of all the Allies. Until Russia is freed from the power of the Soviet, the war will not be over, and unless allied intervention there is intensified it will be impossible to carry out President Wilson's sixth point and to establish the basis of right, of justice among peoples, for which the Allies went to war. The triumph of good over evil now being witnessed cannot be complete while a German-protected Bolshevikism rules autocratically over Central Russia.

British Consul Reaches Sweden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The British Consul in Petrograd, Mr. Woodhouse, reached Sweden from Russia on Monday with a party of 30, some of whom came straight from St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress. Mr. Tschierin is understood to have agreed to the release of all British officials and subjects held by the Bol-

sheviki, and the German power over the Bolsheviks is reported to be declining rapidly.

Bolshevism in German Army
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—A Petrograd message states the Maximilian press there claims that the German reverses are exclusively due to Bolshevik propaganda in the German Army, and one paper affirms that Bulgaria failed to receive timely aid because the necessary reinforcements were in the Ukraine and the men refused to go to the front.

General Mannerheim Recalled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—General Mannerheim, former commander of the Finnish Army, has been recalled by telegram from Finland to Germany, and Stockholm papers give credence to Germany's reported evacuation of Finland.

BREWER PROPAGANDA EVIDENCE TURNED IN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two trunks and a large box filled with evidence produced before a federal grand jury at Pittsburgh, relating to alleged political activities of brewers, were delivered on Wednesday to the Senate committee investigating the purchase of The Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane and planning a general inquiry into brewer propaganda. The committee will begin hearings next Tuesday.

CLUB MEN GUARD
CLOSED SALOONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BUFFALO, N. Y.—One hundred members of the Kiwanis Club are patrolling the city, paying particular attention to saloons, to see that they remain closed according to the terms of the health commissioner's edict. Some, according to complaints received at the Health Department, are violating the law.

POLICEWOMEN ARE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Two policewomen have been appointed here under the new commission form of government recently adopted by the city. Both women are experienced civic workers, one being matron at the Civic Betterment League headquarters and the other travelers' aid secretary at the railway station. These appointments are the result of a campaign for social betterment begun years ago by the Albuquerque Woman's Club, and brought to this successful issue by the cooperation of all the women's organizations in Albuquerque. At present, they are serving as volunteers, without pay.

TRADE SCHOOLS TO AID WAR TRAINING

Governor of Connecticut Lends
Facilities for Furthering Work
of Dilution Service of the
Federal War Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To train men and send them out to train more men, and so to bring up the standards of efficiency of all the industrial plants of the country that are dependent upon for war production, is a part of the work of the Training and Dilution Service of the Department of Labor.

Its work, up to the present, has been largely in the nature of a survey and investigation. Now it is beginning its constructive work. Arrangements have been completed with Governor Holcomb of Connecticut whereby the Board of Education of that State has agreed to turn over to the Training and Dilution Service, as a war measure, the facilities of their state trades schools at Putnam, South Manchester, Torrington, Bridgeport, New Haven, New Britain and Danbury for training purposes. These are practical schools which already have had experience in training men for war work.

From 100 to 150 men will be trained at once in these schools, and they will then be used as instructors in the schools or in the training departments of the industrial plants. In so far as it is practicable, each school will train men for the locality in which it is situated, but men from outside the locality will not be barred. Competent shopmen may qualify by attending evening classes.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—The chairmanship of the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party has been accepted by Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, who was one of the founders and first chairman of the then Congressional Union in Massachusetts, and since her resignation as state chairman a year and a half ago has served as vice-chairman of the National Advisory Council, her activities being centered in the Washington group. Mrs. Morey was one of the 32 women arrested and sentenced to Occoquan Work House a year ago for picketing the White House. Mrs. Morey says that vigorous work will be carried on for the prosecution of the final passage and ratification of the Federal Amendment, immediate work being active support of the campaign of the National Woman's Party against Senator Baird of New Jersey.



There are four hotels which you frequently hear commended when you are talking to other travelers.

HOTELS STATLER

In Pullman cars, on boat decks, or wherever, travelers get together and compare notes, have you ever noticed the way the Statler Hotels get into the conversation?

If you have ever stopped at a Statler Hotel you probably know why that happens. You will recall the extra comfort-features of Statler equipment—the circulating ice-water; the portable desk or dresser-lights; the complete Statler bath-room, with mirrored door (every room has private bath in these hotels); the morning paper which you found in your room every morning, but which

wasn't charged in the bill, and the many special features and practices, large and small, which made for your comfort and convenience. It's the sum of all those things which made the Statlers known as "the complete hotels"; and which originated the saying that "every traveler travels for Statler."

Register at the Statler the next time you are in one of these four cities:

BUFFALO—CLEVELAND—DETROIT—ST. LOUIS

Now Building in New York

Hotel Pennsylvania, New York (to be Statler-operated), will have 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths—making it larger than any hotel now in existence or under construction anywhere. It will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction. Opens about January 1st.



At the
End of the Run

CLEANSE away the dust and dirt of the road in the rich, creamy lather of BO-RAXO. You'll find it better than most soaps because the Borax in

MULE 20 TEAM
BO RAXO
Bath and Toilet Powder

so softens and prepares the water as to make it wonderfully cleansing. It gets down into the pores and rids them of all waste and grime—cleans thoroughly. Removes all odors of perspiration. Delightful in the bath.

At Your Dealers

Put up in convenient sifter-top cans, in two sizes:
15c and 30c

RISE OF NATIONAL IDEAS IN AUSTRALIA

Impetus Given by the World's War Toward the Attainment of More Developed Nationalism in the Commonwealth

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The spirit of nationhood amongst the dominions has been brought to the surface very forcibly as one of the results of the world war, although the significance of this has not yet been fully recognized. It may be said that this spirit has been latent of recent years. An Australian, for example, conveys by some means or other that he is an Australian and revels in his country, although some may think his enthusiasm is carried to excess.

For many years past there have been movements afoot to appoint local men to fill the positions of governors in the different Australian states. This movement has been supported by the Labor Party, and has received the sympathetic support of the Australian Natives Association which is one of the strongest societies in the Commonwealth. It is interesting to record that at the last premiers' conference held in Australia, various resolutions were brought forward for the abolition of governors appointed by the British Government in favor of those appointed locally; suddenly, however, an entire change was made by the conference, and the question of local governors was dropped. The reason is deeper than appears on the surface.

The states' governments have for some time, and especially since the war, been somewhat apprehensive of unification, to which they are strongly opposed, and the policy of appointing local governors, it was realized, would be a very practical form of support. It would lower the importance of the states, and would increase the importance of the Commonwealth; for the Governor-General would still be appointed by the Crown; hence the sudden change of front. The states at all costs desire to retain their sovereign rights. Although the nationhood of the Commonwealth is increasing daily, a section of the community feel that in strongly preserving state rights, they are helping Australian nationalism.

In this instance the appointing of English governors rather emphasizes than detracts from local emancipation. The spirit of nationhood is pervading all ranks, and there can be no question that it is coming to stay. A few points to illustrate the length to which this sentiment is spreading may be cited. Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, recently paid a fine tribute to the Australians who had taken part in the recent battle. He began by mentioning that the Australians shared with the Canadians the honor of having reached the farthest point attained by any allied troops. He said that the last attack would always be remembered as the first great battle in which all the Australian troops fought together as one army, under an Australian general and with all Australian officers. With the exception of the tanks which he said had not yet been adopted as an Australian arm, every branch of military service was included in the forces which lately had swept the Germans so far toward the Rhine. Mr. Hughes said: "We have our own magnificent infantry, artillery, and mounted men, our own air force, engineers, transport and medical service, and in fact all the units which go to make up a great army." He mentioned that the Australian flying corps went into action at the opening of the Mesopotamia campaign. This was the first independent air force in the dominions to be in action. From the foregoing, it will be gathered that Australia's Prime Minister is helping, in his eloquent way, to inspire the world Australia's nationalism. The fact that Mr. Hughes was not born in Australia, nor went there till he reached man's estate, is truly a great testimony of the attraction of the land of his adoption. It has been asserted, and with a great ele-

ment of truth, that Englishmen who make Australia their home, become more Australian than the native born. In other words they out-Herod Herod. An interesting development in Australian national sentiment may be gleaned from some of the resolutions submitted to the Inter-State Conference of the Australian Labor Party, at Perth, under the heading "National War Time Policy." It reads as follows:

"The cultivation of Australian sentiment, no agreement with any scheme of imperial federation; the Australian flag to be displayed from all public buildings; the Australian coat of arms to appear on all public documents; the Australian national anthem to be played or sung at all public functions and in public schools; no titled class in Australia; cessation of the practice of the Commonwealth recommending the conferring of imperial honors; no military compulsion; immediate measures for the naval, military, and aerial defense of the Commonwealth; the requirements of Australia in manpower to be ascertained and met, with respect to (a) Defense of Australia, (b) Maintenance of Australian industry, (c) Necessities of wealth production to meet our financial obligations arising out of the war, as the first duty of Australians to Australia; consistent with Australian obligations as set forth, every possible assistance to be rendered to Great Britain and the Empire both during the continuance of the war and thereafter; the Commonwealth Constitution to be revised after the termination of the war—with a view to the more effective and economic government of Australia—by a popularly elected convention, whose report shall be subject to ratification by the people."

There can be no doubt that many of the sentiments shown are excellent in every way. It is almost too well-known that Germany fosters the spirit of patriotism in her schools. A young country cannot do better than educate her children to realize that they owe their country everything. But they must also bring up their children to remember on their part that they must stand by their country when occasion should arise.

The Australian national spirit is in itself a fine thing and there can be no harm in encouraging such a spirit, provided it does not go to extremes. Australia started with a clean slate, and she is making every effort to keep that slate clean. The experience of the old world has repeatedly shown Australia where not to tread, but the chosen path has not always been the most certain. From the very first Australia has been framing her own destiny and in her own way. Many mistakes, however, might have been avoided if occasionally advantage had been taken of the experience of the old world. In one thing there can be no doubt and that is that Australia has, by her policy, so restricted her development, that her economic progress has not been as rapid as it would have been if national sentiment had been thrown overboard by the admittance of all and sundry to her shores.

Some years ago a proposal was brought forward by the South Australian Government to build a north-south trans-continental railway. The idea was that this line should be built on the Land-Grant System—the contractors retaining forever a large strip of land on each side of the railway, that being the price for construction. Had this scheme been adopted there can be no question that it would have been a vast economic gain to the country. It would have entailed a large influx of population. The government, however, withdrew the offer as the feeling against the alienation of so much land was very strong. The great success of the Canadian railways, built on the same system, was not taken into consideration. If the government had adopted a strong policy and built the line themselves comment would not have been so unfavorable. But the line was not built and the need for it today is stronger than ever.

Many lessons must be taught and learnt before Australia can become a nation such as America. Population is essential, and until the population is increased tenfold the national sentiment, notwithstanding its obvious sincerity, will not have elasticity enough to develop. The war has done more than anything else to concentrate the aspirations of Austral-

ians upon nationhood, and the military successes achieved by the Australian troops have more than anything else confirmed and materialized this spirit. The British Government recognizes the futility of thwarting such aims, even did it desire to do so. At first perhaps it was slow to realize the spirit of independence that was manifest, but there were many things that the Imperial Government was apt to overlook in the midst of the preoccupation caused by the appalling world conflagration. Australia did not forget. She was shaping her destiny and shaping it rapidly. The old analogy of Mother Country and Daughter States has been disproved. The dominions have come into their own; and are co-partners in the Empire.

The purely official classes view askance the rapid maturing of the dominions, and their sympathy is not always aroused. Ancient precedents have been quoted from antiquated authorities, but the dominions have no time for ancient procedure and ride through them. They are making history on the battlefields every day, and are constructing an entirely new school of thought. This is recognized by the individual members of the British Government who are in daily touch with overseas representatives, and it is only fair to say that they for their part are inclined to encourage to a certain degree the hopes and aspirations of their kindred overseas. The Prime Minister's recent announcement that the dominions are henceforth to be represented permanently in the War Cabinet, cuts off for all time from out-quoted precedents.

It is up to the dominions in their new guise to play their part; they have a glorious opportunity, and it has yet to be demonstrated whether these young democracies are capable of grasping all that is implied in their expanding nationhood.

The distance of Australia from the center of all affairs makes it difficult, in fact well-nigh impossible, for the people at home to appreciate the ideals of the younger generations in the Commonwealth. It is scarcely necessary to touch upon the question of loyalty—loyalty to England now means loyalty to themselves; in other words under the new régime it is a matter of cooperation. The dominions must realize that—to put it very frankly—this fact is realized by such prominent dominion statesmen as Mr. Hughes, Sir Robert Borden and others, but it is doubtful whether the peoples of the dominions fully appreciate their indebtedness to the Imperial navy. All the sacrifices made in this war by the dominions would have been of no avail but for the might of the navy.

The aspirations of the dominions to advance as nations can therefore only be realized so long as they remember that unity is strength. The emblem of the Crown must be the dominant factor in the growth and expansion of the young nations. Australia should encourage men of high enterprise and ability from England and America to settle in the Commonwealth and to become members of the community. A premium should be put on intelligence. Until this is done it cannot be expected that a handful of people have the means or the ability to defend and develop 3,000,000 square miles of territory in the storm center of the future.

BANKS PREPARE TO RESTORE INDUSTRY

London Banker Discusses the Benefits Derived From Amalgamation of Large British Banking Concerns

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 15.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Continuing his review of the history of English banking in relation to the policy of bank amalgamations, Sir Edward Holden said:

"I now come to the present time, and I direct my view forward to the future. Earlier in my observations I stated that I would deal later with the means to be adopted for creating the credit which will be required for the purposes of our domestic and foreign after-war trade. If we can import gold, and use that gold as the basis on which credit can be created, our difficulties will not be so great, but as most other countries will be in a position similar to ours, it follows that they may also require to use gold for the same purpose. At the present time America, Holland, Japan and Spain have really more gold than they require, and it is conceivable that some of their gold may gradually flow away to our country and to countries in a position like ours. In addition to the gold in foreign countries, which we might hope to draw upon, we have, of course, the gold coming from the South African mines, amounting last year to about £38,000,000 and the gold from other parts of the Empire amounting in 1917 to about £18,000,000. The total gold production of the world in 1917 amounted to £39,000,000. There will undoubtedly be a great demand for gold after the war, and when the South African gold is again offered for sale in London we should at all costs retain it in this country, and not allow other countries to take it from us as was done before the war. If gold cannot be obtained, the currency note, the Bank of England note, and the Bank of England balance will have to be used to take the place of gold; that is to say, large advances will have to be made by the banks, such advances will create credit, and the cash balances, which will have to be used as reserves for those credits, will not be gold, but will be the currency note, the Bank of England note, and the Bank of England balance.

"Let us look at what is happening elsewhere. Other countries have created separate institutions which will be used to assist in meeting after-war difficulties by creating credit, such as the Darlehenskassen of Germany and the War Finance Corporation of the United States. The capital of the latter institution, amounting to £100,000,000, will be held by the government, and the reserve to commence with will be an amount corresponding to the paid-up capital, in addition to which they are proposing to create loans, and consequently credits to the extent of £600,000,000. This institution has been created for the purpose of providing credit to assist in war finance, but if it should be necessary to extend its life for the purpose of assist-

ing trade after the war, no doubt this will be done. In our country we shall be faced with the proposition of a government bank being established or of relying exclusively on the large joint stock banks to carry through after-war operations.

"It seems to me that if the joint-stock bankers will take a broad view of this question, by making liberal advances to those firms which are managed with ability and honesty, and which produce good balance sheets, we might be able to carry our industries through the difficult times without the establishment of any government institution. But we must not overlook the fact that the balance sheets of firms and companies and their profits and loss accounts will have to be carefully examined in the future, because there will be a great danger that a fall in the price of commodities may lead to the profit and loss accounts being in debit instead of in credit. In many of these cases excess profits duty will have been paid on profits that were really due to high prices, and proper consideration should be given to them if prices fall and profit and loss accounts begin to show debit.

"There is a difference of opinion among English bankers on the question of foreign banking. One class of banker believes that the proper course is to open abroad branches of their own bank in which case they will compete with the foreign banks in their own country. Another class believes that the better policy is to work from London in conjunction with the foreign banker, and not to go into direct competition with him. In the former case, i.e., opening branches abroad, it might mean that the deposits of our English depositors might be used to aid particular trades abroad which are in competition with our own people; and further, it is particularly questionable whether it is advisable at the present moment to open foreign branches, which may be called upon to assist in the reconstruction of the countries in which they are situated, at a time when we all know that all our resources will be required at home to reconstruct our own industries and manufactures. Which policy is the better for retaining London as the financial center?

"The press, bankers and business men of Germany regard the amalgamations which have been going on in the banking and commercial world of this country with disfavor, for the reason that they see, as some of their papers admit, that the bankers are

shaking off their conservatism and drawing lessons from the experiences of the war, and the Germans fear that the additional strength obtained by these amalgamations will enable our banks to build up British industries and make them more formidable competitors in the markets of the world than hitherto.

"I come now to the domestic side of this question. The Chambers of Commerce have been afraid that under the system of amalgamation, manufacturers and merchants would not get the same assistance from the amalgamated bank that they got previously from the two separate institutions. We must remember that banks have to make profits in the same way as any other business, and that the deposits of two banks which are amalgamating cannot be absolutely locked up. They must be lent, otherwise the bank will not make a profit, and in my opinion the one bank, which has been made up of two banks, will be able to lend quite as much or even more money than the two banks lent individually. If the loans are continued by the joint bank to the extent that they were made by the separate banks before the amalgamation there can be no cause for complaint by the industries, but we are hoping that the industries will get even better accommodation, if their demands are legitimate. Experience has shown this to be the case. Taking the case of our own amalgamation we have not had a single instance in which the accommodation given by a bank taken over by us has not been much greater after amalgamation than it was before the bank was taken over. The deposits have also increased to a much larger extent than would have been the case if the bank which we have taken over had continued as a small and separate institution, and consequently we have been able to give more accommodation. The industries have derived a much greater benefit from our amalgamations than they would have enjoyed if we had not adopted the policy of amalgamation.

"It has been alleged very strenuously that amalgamations cause competition among the banks to become weaker. I would venture to say that instead of competition being weakened, competition between the banks in future will be much more severe. Following on the cry of decreased competition we have had the cry of interlocking directorates. As to the dangers of a money trust there is nothing in the nature of a money trust in our establishment and there never

will be. We cannot have interlocking directorates in this country, because it is against the practice of the banks for a director of one English bank to be a director of another English bank. The banks are against rings. This bank particularly is against rings, and in no circumstances would we be induced to go into one.

"Before closing this part of my speech I should like to deal with another objection which has been urged against these amalgamations, namely, that the small man does not receive considerate treatment at the hands of the big joint-stock bank. What is the position of this bank with regard to the small man? We have on our books over 40,000 customers who have come to us and secured accommodation in amounts of £500 and under; between 20,000 and 25,000 are borrowing on an average less than £50 each, and the total of our advances to these customers amounts to about £6,000,000. We ask any one who alleges that we do not treat the small man considerately to bring us examples. As I have said, we have 49,000 of these small men on our books, and we are quite willing to increase that number to 140,000 or more if the demands they make upon us are legitimate."

ITALO-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The United States is better known in the south of Italy than at Rome, Senator Cotillo stated recently in the course of an interview published in the Epoca. Senator Cotillo, who is a native of Naples, has been giving lectures on the war aims of the United States in different parts of Italy, and he stated that he considered these were only imperfectly understood in Italy. There was need, he declared, for a better and more organized propaganda. In the United States, too, there was need for more Italian propaganda, and it should be better and more widely organized. Other countries were carrying on their propaganda on better lines than Italy. He had told the Prime Minister the same thing, he said, and Signor Orlando had listened to his views with great interest. In answer to a question as to his opinion of the food supply in Italy, Signor Cotillo declared that he considered that this was insufficient, and that it might be better distributed. He expressed his intention of making statements to this effect to his government.

Reprinted by Request

The Most Wonderful Plant in the World

IF a large and thoroughly reliable business concern offered to the public a plant that could be bought in any size, at a price suited to every man's pocket-book, that required absolutely no care, would grow out-of-doors or in the house, summer and winter alike, and was guaranteed to bear twice a year, on stated days for a period of fifteen years, blossoms so highly prized that anybody would accept them in payment for merchandise and service; and if at the end of the period the concern guaranteed to repay the owner his total original cost—such a plant would truly be the most wonderful plant in the world.

The above conditions apply exactly to the terms and advantages of the fourth issue of Liberty Bonds. We advise their purchase by every household in the country.

Don't Miss It

Hallet & Davis Piano Co.

1839 1918
A Phonograph of Distinction



SHERATON STYLE
\$215.00

This instrument was designed by Stickley Bros. Co. for those who desire originality, or who may wish to have a phonograph in their home to correspond with their furniture.

While we have illustrated the Sheraton style, we also have Jacobean and William and Mary styles for your selection.

The Pathé Phonograph plays all makes of records without any extra attachment—plays with a sapphire ball which neither scratches nor wears the record, and which does away with the necessity of changing needles.

Other models from \$32.50 to \$225.50

Pathé

PATHEPHONE AND RECORDS

"No Needles to Change"

A Pathé booklet and full information will be sent on request. Write name and address plainly.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY

Established 1839

147 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

OVER THERE

The earliest Holiday shopping must be for our boys overseas



Every soldier and sailor overseas can have a Holiday present from home. But the distance must be taken into consideration and all plans made early. Filene's has established an overseas headquarters on the first balcony. Here can be learned the latest dates for shipping, what size and kind of box can be sent, who may send it, what it is allowed to contain. We call attention to three methods of sending gifts abroad. Pvt. A. W. Berry, Battery B, 101st Field Artillery, who has returned home, will be here daily from 11 to 1. He will be glad to make suggestions.

I. Soldiers' overseas Holiday boxes, 3x4x9 inches, to be sent from OVER HERE, one for each man, as authorized by the War Department.

The War Department has announced that one box may be shipped from the United States to every man overseas. The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. Every man in the American Expeditionary Forces will receive one label; he will send this label to the one he chooses over here. The labels are expected November 1. It is important to remember that while only one box may be sent, there is room for a gift from practically every member of the family. We have made sample containers of standard size, showing suggestive combinations, in order that the contents may be ready when the boxes and labels arrive, since these boxes must be sent from this side not later than November 15.

II. SAILORS' overseas Holiday boxes, 1x1x2 feet, to be sent from OVER HERE, one box to each man, as authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

Holiday boxes for sailors abroad must be mailed by November 20. Each box may weigh 20 pounds or less; it may contain two cubic feet. It must be a strong wooden box, with hinged or screwed covers. Filene's is ready to provide these authorized wooden navy boxes and to fill them.

III. Relatives not next of kin and friends may send gifts without limit FROM LONDON or FROM PARIS TO THE FRONT.

All orders for Holiday boxes to be sent from Paris or London must be left with us at the Paris and London Shopping Bureau not later than November 1 and as much earlier as possible. There is no restriction on the number of gifts which can be sent this way. Our responsibility must, of course, end when we fill the orders abroad, because the delivery is not in our hands. Orders will be taken from price lists.

—Orders for the from-Paris and from-London service will be taken for cash, check or money order only. —Orders will be taken for merchandise amounting to \$2 or more.

—The actual cost of sending money will be charged. (It will cost 40c to send a boy \$10 and other sums relatively.)

—A charge of 10% will be made on all orders to help pay expense of posting and mailing.

READY—Holiday good-cheer boxes for soldiers and sailors in this country.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

RUSSIA IN REVOLT SEEN FROM INSIDE

Writer Is Convinced That Russians Will Rise to the Occasion When Assured That Allies Have Come to Liberate Them

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 16.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Is there any good in the Russian? pertinently asks Mr. Frederic Coleman, F. R. G. S., in the second installment of the articles upon the above subject. He continues: Is there an element of the Russian people which is dependable? Will allied intervention in Russia find that the bulk of the Russian people are in sympathy and agreement with the ultimate aims of the Allies, once those aims are understood in Russia?

These questions must be answered plainly, simply, quickly and convincingly if the assistance of the man in the street in the allied countries is to be gained in pressing our allied governments to immediate military action in the Russian Far East and the Russian North.

Some of what those of us who have been in close contact with the Russian since the revolution can tell of Russian character and characteristic, of what we may hope and what we may expect from Russia, must be in terms of generalization. There is such a thing as a national atmosphere. It is often difficult to describe to one who has not sensed it at first hand. I remember a visit in September, 1918, to the British fighting front in France and Flanders. By the courtesy and kindness of a British general to whom I had been attached for the first ten months of the war, I was enabled to see the front-line work of the forward units in some of the splendid and successful "pushes" that were forcing the Hun back day after day. I felt an atmosphere among those men, with some of whom I had campaigned previously, which was indescribably cheery. The arm, knew its power to win. There was no holding it. Men looked much the same as they did in former days. But their souls were charged with a finer fire. It was not enough to say that their tails were up, that they were greatly "bucked," that the Huns "had the wind up." It was bigger than that. It was psychological.

So with Russia. A man who mixed with the people of Russia in 1916 or 1917, if he was a man who had red blood in his veins, felt an atmosphere of liberty. The Russian thought he was grasping freedom. His heart was

in the Revolution. It was very big, that Russian Revolution. It was in some ways very magnificent, very awe-inspiring. True, the first fine frenzy wore off. But it was not the fault of the masses. It was more the fault of the better classes, the so-called intelligentsia.

Who was to blame? Germany had a hand in that game, a big hand. The Allies were not altogether guiltless. Sins of omission may be as deadly as sins of commission at times. I am not raking over past issues without a purpose. I want to show that it was not merely inherent badness in the Russian people at large that drove them into the hands of the Bolsheviks. The intelligentsia of Russia lamentably failed Russia. It could not rise to the situation. The reason for that was the inherent rottenness, morally and every other way, of Russian pre-war life. Patriotism, as such, was not noticeable in the Russian upper classes. Their wealth meant more to them than the welfare of their countrymen or their country. It may be a popular belief in some circles that a similar statement might be made of the wealthier classes in most countries. But he who would say that would show he was grossly misinformed.

The aristocracy in England and Germany, the wealthiest classes in France and America, have shown conclusively in this war that they possess a keen, far-reaching love of their country. The Russian intelligentsia failed utterly in this regard. England was not wise in her treatment of Russia in the early days following the Revolution. A most astute and patriotic Russian once told me that, while he was not anti-British, he could not believe that Britain had shown herself keenly sympathetic with and ready to give her support to any movement or faction in Russia which seemed likely to develop into a club with which Germany might be beaten, regardless as to whether the movement was one which would benefit Russia or assist the objects of the Russian Revolution. That points to a sin of omission. A closer bond with the Russians might have been drawn from the start.

We have been prone, we Allies, to tie too much to phrases. Call a man a Bolshevik and we hurled imprecations at him. I have never forgotten a Russian friend's description of an incident on the eastern front. A hard-fighting, long-suffering, much battle-scarred Russian contingent was drawn up to hear a Bolshevik representative. They were war-weary with just cause. They had fought a bloody, costly fight. Poor food, no clothing, scant supplies of arms and ammunition had made them sick of war.

"Are you tired of fighting? Do you want to go home? Would you be glad to return to the land and live in peace with your enemies, who are as weary of the conflict as you are?" That was the Bolshevik catechism for the tired, underfed, ill-cared-for soldiers.

What more natural than when the speaker asked all who wanted to go

home to raise their hands, every man reached up eagerly. "Good. Then you are Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks advocate a cessation of hostilities." So Bolsheviks they were. What did it matter to them? The speaker had told them they were to go home. That was good. If they were Bolsheviks, they were Bolsheviks, that ended it.

Few who did not see Russia during the early years of the war can realize how well and how bravely Russian soldiers fought, and against what fearful odds. Few know how greatly Russian soldiers suffered and how splendidly they behaved. The element that was so fine in the early fighting has not materially changed. There is good in that sort of Russian just as much today as there was in 1914. Nor would I declaim against the intelligentsia, except that its mode of living before the war had rendered it a spineless element in the community. It was more than that, it was inherently bad. It failed Russia in the great hour of Russia's need, because it was valueless. It did not help the elements which would have characterized it as the more enlightened portion of the community.

There are bad people in Russia and the bad people have been gathered together by careful German manipulation and placed under the directions of the Lenin and Trotsky crew. The very fact that the prisons of Moscow and Petrograd contain today not only men of the upper classes and intelligentsia in Russia, but workmen and peasants as well, shows that the Bolsheviks know that all through the different classes of Russian society there are men who would be and are in spirit and in truth against such a regime as the Bolsheviks represent. How often is the term counter-revolutionary applied to men who have been but a short time before associated with the Bolshevik crowd.

It is strange to me that when we have before us the plain facts of Russia's effort in the early part of the war, that when we know the hardships encountered and the treatment meted out to the Russian soldier, in spite of which he fought gallantly, nobly, and died bravely, when we realize what was in the minds of the Russians, 120,000,000 of them or more, when they overthrew the Romanoff regime, we should not jump to the conclusion that there is much of good in Russia. I know there is good in Russia because I have seen it. I have shaken hands with it. I have looked straight into its eyes. The patient, ox-like Russian has many simple facets to his make-up. He was real and honest in his desire for a form of government that would mean a better world for him and his fellows to live in. Never mind how much he might have been mistaken as to the methods he ought to employ. It is the heart of the man, it is the soul of the man, that counts.

I have been convinced since 1917, and nothing has occurred in Russia to change my mind in the least, that when the Allied forces go to Russia

and the Russian realizes that they have come with strength and might and determination to push forward to the fullest degree of their power, and have come to liberate him and allow him to work out his own destiny under a real system of freedom, that he will rise to the occasion. It may take some time for him to come to the full realization of all this. Think what he has been through! Think of the bitterness which must be in his heart. Think of the misleading doctrines that have been inculcated into him, directly and indirectly, by the Germans. How in the name of all that is common sense can we expect anything else than a condition of chaos in Russia? The great point is, is there a sufficient amount of real good in the Russian people, a real desire toward the things that are right and the things that are best and the things that lead upward in the development of humanity and the human race to make it worth our while to sacrifice greatly to give opportunity for the growth and development of this good in the Russian people? Show me a man who has been in Russia for any length of time who does not feel confident that Russia herself will revive if we can take from off her throat the throttling fingers of Bolshevism.

I think we take the Bolsheviks, sometimes, to be representatives of some Russian. They are not. The Bolsheviks, as represented by Lenin and Trotsky, represent something German. Russia is cursed with it. Russia does not love it. Russia hates it. Naturally, Russia is suspicious of the Allies. Germany has seen to that. We cannot wave a magic wand and wipe all Russia's doubts in a moment. It will take time. It will take time. But the surest way to save the best that is in Russia is to give that good element in Russia an insight into our real intentions. To press on swiftly, to act purposefully, to throw great weight into this struggle for Russia against the foreign element that is riding on their backs and bowing them to the very ground, is the best way to show Russians that our efforts to help mean something beyond the mere coining of phrases.

Not only by military measures, but by economic we must help Russia and help her at once. Feed and clothe and warm Russia without thought of pay

and the Russians will see that we mean what we say when we tell them that their best interests are what we would serve, that we are not coming to them for gain. The good in Russia is there. Let us give it a chance.

M. MILYUKOFF AND RUSSIA'S PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The special correspondent of Le Temps, writing from Petrograd in August, gives an account of M. Milyukoff's views as expressed in the Vecherni Tchairs. In this paper, M. Milyukoff expressed approval of the conduct of the Cadets of the Ukraine, whose agreement with Germany was, he considered, justified by the necessity for taking rational action in accordance with events which had occurred through no wish of theirs. He maintains that it is of no use to establish unchangeable axioms to be applied in all circumstances and at all periods, either in the realm of foreign politics or anywhere else. The only absolute and immovable axiom must be the country's good. This supreme interest, M. Milyukoff defines as the reconstitution of a unified Russia, and the new circumstance to which he has made allusion is the peace of Brest-Litovsk. Herein his difference from the rest of the party becomes clear.

The party, he says, may or may not recognize the peace, but nevertheless it exists and as long as it exists it will bind the Russia of the Soviets. It will also bind this government's successors unless, on their accession to power, they insist on a change of this treaty. M. Milyukoff then goes on to describe his scheme, which is of the same nature as that of the Bolsheviks. He considers that, in such a case, the Kaiser would consent to give up the partitioning of Russia and would even help to reestablish a united Russia provided that the Germans retained the numerous other advantages conferred upon them by the peace of Brest-Litovsk. It would be to the German's interest that the government which succeeds that of Lenin should recognize a part of the treaty, he says, and there would be possi-

ilities of making concessions which would not be illusory.

For this reason, M. Milyukoff proclaims his disagreement with the action of the central committee of his party in forbidding its members to enter into negotiations with the Germans and especially to call upon them with a view to reestablishing order. He declares that the fatal march of events has made it impossible for half Russia to follow these directions and that, moreover, this prohibition of the (cadet) central committee shuts the door on the only way by which Russia could be immediately reconstituted.

It is clear, the correspondent of Le Temps points out, that M. Milyukoff thinks that the Germans might be made use of to overthrow Bolshevism and with a view to freeing themselves later on from these same Germans.

It is not surprising, he says, that M. Milyukoff should form such views at a moment like the present. A study of his movements during the revolution shows that he is a man who is learned, but a doctrinaire, and that he lacks all sense of reality and is obsessed by abstractions. In April, 1917, when the Russian State was giving way in all directions under the power of the Soviets, and it was a case of saving an immense territory from dislocation and of safeguarding the national inheritance, he could find nothing better to do, as Foreign Minister, than to declare his views on Constantinople. His useless declarations, the writer asserts, afforded a fine opportunity for the Soviet leaders, who were trying to persuade the ignorant soldiers that the war was nothing but a conflict between imperialistic financiers, and that Russia's allies wanted to prolong the war for purposes of conquest.

Five months later he was attacking the Left with the same lack of perception and launching cloudy dissertations at the very moment when the Bolsheviks were preparing their coup d'état. He has not succeeded in gauging public opinion since the revolution; five months ago the bourgeoisie and the Russian people were manifesting decidedly Germanophile tendencies, but he has launched his program just when all classes in Russia are beginning to grasp, by dint of cruel proofs, what German friendship means.

NO CHANGE IN USE OF GERMAN ORDER

South Dakota Defense Council Member Says Ruling on Language Has Not Been Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Denial is made by Dr. G. T. Notson, member of the executive committee of the South Dakota Council of Defense, that the council has modified its orders prohibiting the use of the German language in public and quasi-public places. "Americanization of all our citizens and therewith all of our institutions is the well-defined policy of the State Council of Defense, and in this connection there has been no disposition whatsoever to modify or weaken the council orders pertaining to the German language," he said.

The order referred to applies to teaching and preaching in the German language. The committee's policy of issuing permits for a 15 minute résumé of a sermon in the German language is still in effect, he said. There are about 200 pastors of German churches in the State, representing not less than 100,000 citizens. Only a small per cent, he said, had made application to give a résumé of a sermon in German, and the services in nearly all of the churches are now conducted in the English language.

The adoption of council orders was for no other purpose than safeguarding the peace of the Commonwealth and the protection of life and property, and was not intended for the purpose of punishment or persecution of those of German birth or extraction, said Dr. Notson. With rare exceptions, stated Dr. Notson, the so-called German-American citizen has been rapidly adjusting his attitude toward the war, and notwithstanding his strong racial ties is proving himself to be a loyal supporter of America and American ideals. The German-Americans, he pointed out, had bought Liberty bonds, supported the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and all other activities. When one shows pro-German sentiment, he is promptly taken care of under the law.



Jordan
Marsh
Company

FURS

Furs Are So Very Fashionable, the Demand
For Them So Great, That They Cannot
Be Supplied Fast Enough—and
Prices Are Bound to Be
Much Higher

Those who decide now about getting
Furs—and buy at once, will save

Women's Fur Coats

- Natural Raccoon Coats—40 in. long, plain and with border, 160.00 to 300.00
- Natural Raccoon Coats—45 in. long, full furred skins, 175.00 to 300.00
- Natural Raccoon Coats—45 in. long, extra dark, selected, full, heavy, furred skins. 325.00 to 450.00
- Natural Raccoon Coats—Let down skins, 3-stripe border, 250.00 to 450.00
- Natural Muskrat Coats—Plain 5-stripe border, sizes 30 to 45 inch 125.00 to 200.00
- Natural Muskrat Coats—Plain, 45 in., extra selected northern skins, 5-stripe border. 275.00 to 350.00

- Natural Black Muskrat Coats—45 in. long, plain or trimmed 325.00 to 500.00
- Tasmania Opossum Coats.....Special at 75.00
- Letho Coats—Sheep lined, natural muskrat or Australian opossum collars. 40.00 to 60.00
- Hudson Seal Coats—Plain and trimmed, 175.00 to 550.00

- Mole Coats, Gray Squirrel, Taupe and Natural Nutria Coats—Ranging in prices, according to fur, from 200.00 to 950.00
- Hudson Seal Coates.....200.00 to 350.00
- Also coates in nutria, nut, gray and taupe squirrel, mole, mink, taupe, caracul, sable.

Fur Sets, Scarfs and Smart Capes

- Scarfs and Cape Effects—In Hudson seal, black lynx, skunk, mink, squirrel, Kolinsky, mole, colored foxes, natural blue, silver, red and cross fox, according to fur. 50.00 to 850.00
- Wolf Scarfs—Black and colors. 22.50 to 50.00
- Wolf Muffs—Black and colors. 35.00 to 45.00
- Natural Coon Scarfs. 10.00 to 35.00
- Natural Coon Muffs. 15.00 to 40.00

- Jap Cross Fox Sets.....50.00
- Hudson Seal Muffs.....15.00 to 40.00
- Natural and Taupe Nutria Muffs.....10.00 to 20.00
- Mole Round Muffs.....30.00 to 50.00
- Skunk Muffs.....35.00 to 60.00
- Dyed Raccoon Sets.....60.00
- Animal Scarf and Round Muff Taupe and Poirer Fox Sets.....50.00 to 200.00

Jordan Marsh Company

Character and Confidence

Here you may buy silverware of Character, whether it bears the sterling mark or the identifying device of worthy plated ware. It doesn't matter whether a piece costs three dollars, or three hundred, our guarantee of quality goes with it. So you may buy in complete confidence.

For one hundred and eighteen years, we have sold silver and silverware to New England families, wealthy and of moderate means. Both have learned to rely on our judgment, our word and our wares for any purpose, and at any price. Full value is our house tradition.

A leisurely inspection of our collection of silver will make you acquainted with its wide range, its correct design, its careful craftsmanship, its full measure of worth. And particularly when you remember a friend with a gift, our imprint on the box will carry the thought of the fitness of the contents.

Shreve, Crump and Low Company

Founded in 1800

Gems, Timepieces, Antiques, Rare Glass
147 Tremont Street Boston, Massachusetts

THE LEIPZIG MONUMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS on Oct. 18, 1913, that Germany, with the most imposing ceremony, as the German reckons such things, dedicated Bruno Schmitz's terrible Voelkerschlachtdenkmal, or people's war memorial, erected on the plains outside Leipzig, to commemorate the "Battle of the Nations" which was fought just 105 years ago today. Little over nine months after this dedication the war broke out. The world had not time to begin to appreciate the full meaning of the Denkmal before all that it stood for was upon them. It is doubtful whether without the war, civilized peoples ever would have appreciated it. In such notice as there was of it in the autumn and winter of 1913, critics appraised it uneasily. They spoke of its "impressive simplicity," of the strange effect of its massiveness, so suggestive of "eternal endurance." They hailed it as ultra modern, and, in the next breath, with truer insight, spoke uncertainly of its primitiveness, a primitiveness "revived and reembodyed in new themes." It was "ultra modern" but the designer had not disdained to "take lessons from the ancients."

"Standing close to the base," said one writer at the time of its opening, "it looks more like a crag worn by water and wind than the carving of man. Heavy horizontal lines, deep undercut, rough-hewn surfaces in strange confusion; then one catches sight of the vague outlines of human forms. Above are the outstretched



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Figures in the crypt

arms of fury brandishing a torch, and higher yet an eagle flying over the battle field, its wings extending 23 feet. In the middle between the furies and the eagles is the colossal statue of the armed Archangel Michael, and over his head in six-foot letters the words, "Gott mit Uns."

For days before and for days after Oct. 18, 1913, the world was reading of the much-heralded event at Leipzig; first, the gigantic preparations and then the great day itself; how the Kaiser entertained the German princes and the representatives of the Allies of a hundred years before on the battle field; how the Kaiser was received at Leipzig by the King of Saxony in whose domain the town lies; how the great procession was formed at the station and proceeded

to the monument; how immediately the Kaiser reached his tent, a chorus was sung by thousands of voices in the field, and how, when this was finished, Herr Thieme, president of the German League of Patriots, the man to whose efforts the memorial was due, addressed the Kaiser, kings and princes.

What followed tells the story well enough. Herr Thieme began by a reference to the awakening of Germany when what was left of Napoleon's Grand Army crossed the Prussian frontier in its retreat from Moscow. Everywhere, however, from the Rhine to the Elbe the country lay at the mercy of the great conqueror. Then it was that all the nations rallied to the "standard of freedom raised by Prussia." The monument before them was the emblem of their gratitude for the freedom won for them by their heroic ancestors and the expression there found for their national existence. The King of Saxony returned thanks to the League of Patriots, and then came the great spectacle of the day when thousands of relay runners from all parts of the German Empire delivered their dispatches to the Kaiser, thus demonstrating the solidarity of his dominions. And so the account went on to tell of the inspection of the monument, of the procession which followed to the Schwarzenburg Memorial, of another procession to the Russian chapel, and of the Kaiser's great reception in the Wandehalle.

Just five years ago the world was reading about it all with that slightly puzzled good humor with which the unenlightened people of those days looked upon all German heroics. They were getting rather tired of German saber rattling and swashbuckling. They had heard and considered and had explained to them the Königsberg speech and many other speeches. They declared as the best that could be said of it that it was a free world, and that if a man chose to declare that he "considered himself as the instrument of the Lord, and that without heeding the views and opinion of others he went his way," that, after all, was his affair, or, at the best, his people's affair, and it really was not worth while troubling about. So the English papers and the American papers and the papers of other countries duly reported the events at Leipzig; duly described the great memorial as best they could and left it at that.

Coming back to it, however, today with all the bitter lessons which the last four years have taught them, people look upon the Voelkerschlachtdenkmal with very different eyes. Five years ago, they started out from it without in the least understanding it; today, having completed the cycle of enlightenment, they come back to it, and find in it the summing up of all they have learned about Germany and the German Weltpolitik.

A famous scholar was wont to say, years ago, that when a man got beyond you, you had only his own word for it, whether he was up in the sky or down in the mud. The Denkmal at Leipzig was beyond the comprehension of civilized humanity, five years ago, and so its critics took the German word for it that its conception was up in the sky, and spoke of "grand simplicity" and "daring originality." Today, they see it for what it is, an expression in stone of all the pagan fury, the immoral doctrine of "might," and the "biological necessity" of war, the Nietzschean glorification of the material, and of the heavy, solid, weight-on-weight, of the animal. From its great base of greenish sandstone, to its flat head of red porphyry, 300 feet above the plain it labors upward, whilst within and without from the vague horrors round its base to the 12 Teutonic knights which surround the dome, it expresses and apotheosizes all the nameless frightfulness which the Germans have been putting into practice during the past four years.

The history of the Denkmal throws

a curious flood of light on the gradual development of the "will to power" of the German people. That history, of course, has its beginnings over 100 years ago. In the years just preceding his disastrous invasion of Russia, the power of Napoleon was almost undisputed in continental Europe, and Prussia, largely the result of her own perfidy, lay prostrate. It was in 1795 that the struggle really began, and it was in 1795 that Prussia, not for the first time in her history, played traitor to the cause of freedom. France menaced from without by the threat to reestablish by force the ancient régime, was rapidly developing that policy of extending the influence of the republic by means of the sword, which found its culmination in the conquests of Napoleon. Already the little known artillery officer from Corsica had drawn up his plans for the invasion of Italy, and town after town in Western Germany had fallen before the new ideas of the French Revolution.

At this juncture, when a strong lead in Germany might have revolutionized the situation, Prussia deserted the cause of liberty. Nowhere except across the Channel in England was there any organized resistance to the French advance. England frankly at that time followed the custom of the day, and subsidized allies every-

where. Pitt paid for the services of 60,000 Prussian troops, but they remained inactive on the Rhine, whilst



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The Joy of Sacrifice"

the King of Prussia, recognizing the way to an easier conquest, marched on to Warsaw. Shortly afterwards, consoled with his gains in Poland, he signed with France the infamous treaty of Basel, and for 10 years stood aside from the struggle as Napoleon swept in all directions over Central Europe. As one writer puts it, the German principalities became playthings in the hands of Bonaparte, bent on driving the French wedge across Central Europe between Prussia and Austria. Electors were made and unmade. Most of the "free cities" now oligarchies sunk in debt, lost their privileges, and so it went on for 10 years.

Thus in 1805 Frederick William III, who was now on the throne of Prussia found himself, once again, negotiating with Napoleon, who offered him Hanover in exchange for his support. Frederick William at first could not bring himself quite to agree to such an arrangement, and in November of that year he pledged himself to Russia against France. Six weeks later, however, his agent Haugwitz had signed, on behalf of Prussia, a treaty with France which added Hanover, a British possession, to the crown of Prussia. Napoleon was now practically supreme. Standing proudly in the palace of Schönbrunn, he tossed a crown to this one and a nominal sovereignty to that one, and fragments of territory to all. On June 12, 1806 the lowest depth was reached, the King of Bavaria and Württemberg, the Elector of Baden, the Landgrave of Hesse, and a dozen other princes formally agreed to form themselves into the notorious "Confederation of the Rhine," and engaged to supply Napoleon with men to fight his battles in any part of the world to which they might be sent.

With his position now secure on the continent, Napoleon determined to turn his attention drastically to Eng-

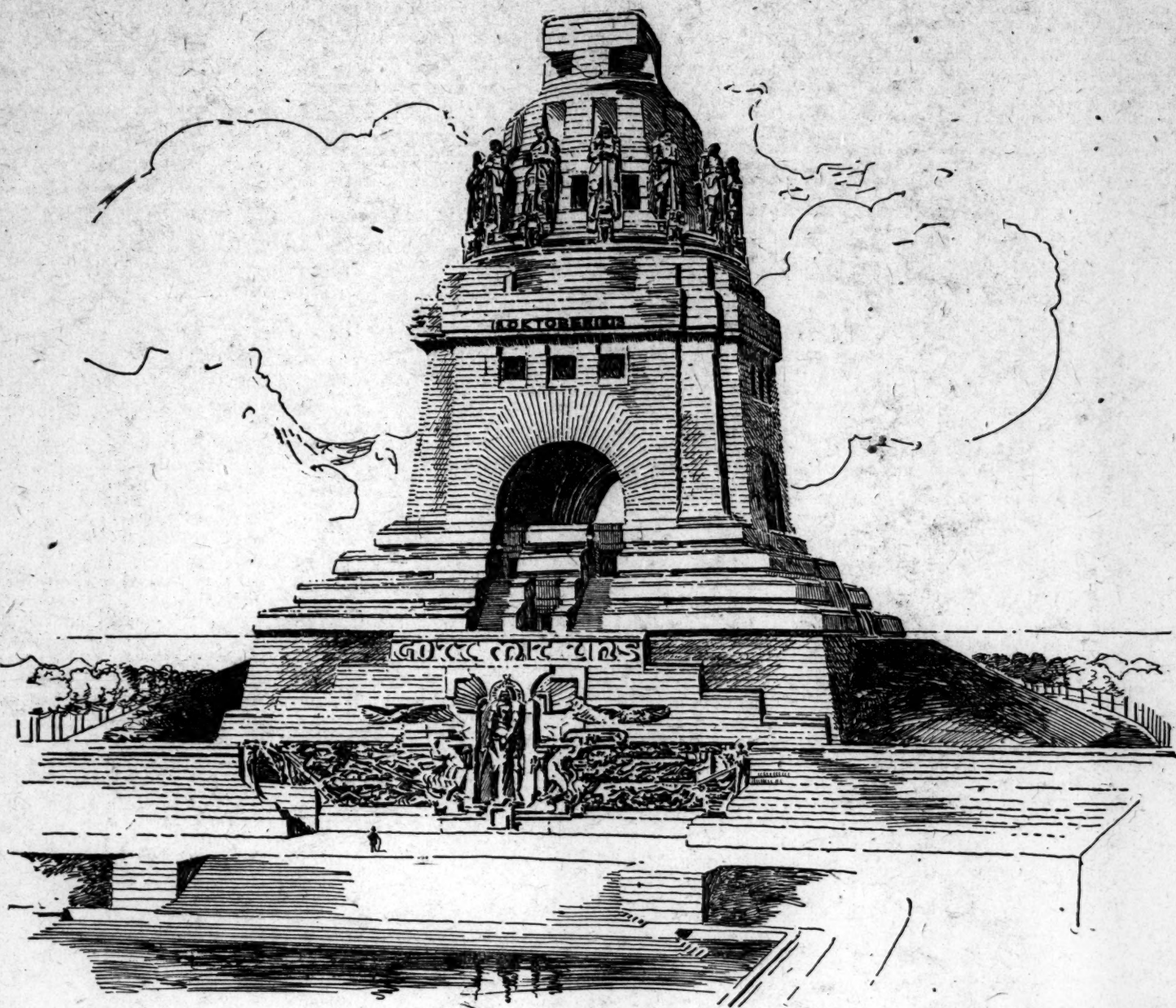
land, and within a short time had promulgated his famous Berlin Decrees. By these decrees all trade with England by France and her allies was forbidden. England promptly retorted by proclaiming a blockade of the French coast, and refusing to allow any trade whatever from any part of the world with France. England with her great fleet had the means of enforcing her decrees. Napoleon had no means of enforcing the Berlin decrees. It was the beginning of the end. Napoleon found, within a very short time, that French trade was hardly hit. He needed money above all things to carry on his stupendous campaigns, and the result was that extortion of the most drastic kind was resorted to throughout his conquered dominions.

The short sharp campaign of September, 1806, shows the French power at its height, Prussian incompetence and desertion at their worst. The battles of Jena and Auerstädt had been fought by Napoleon and won. Napoleon had entered Berlin and had uttered his famous threat that he would make the Prussian nobles so poor that they would beg their bread. One after another the Prussian fortresses surrendered, generally without a struggle, and by the following year the whole country was reduced to complete impotence. Two years later Napoleon completed his second conquest of Austria. In 1810 Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck and neighboring

coasts were annexed to France in a final effort to make the embargo on British trade effective, and then finally in June, 1812, the brilliant French court at Dresden, "where submissive kings and princes jogged elbows with insolent officers, was broken up and half a million of men plunged into the forests and terrors of Russia."

A year later when the remnant of the Grand Army straggled over the Prussian frontier out of Russia, Europe began to see its great opportunity. The King of Prussia, however, still held back, but not waiting for Frederick Wilhelm, Baron von Stein, the minister banished by Napoleon, called the people of East Prussia to arms, and the War of Liberation began. The tide had visibly turned. Austria stood with Russia and Prussia, and the King of Bavaria hastened to join the allies. On Oct. 16, 1813, 300,000 men invested a French force, little more than half as large as Leipzig, and after three days' fighting, in which nearly 100,000 men fell, "the Battle of the Nations" was won and Napoleon's power was really at an end.

In this struggle, it will be seen, that although the Prussians under Bücher and Swartzenburg, played a great part, nevertheless it was only after they had exhausted the possibilities of every form of treachery and recognized that their only hope of redemption lay in combining with their



Das Voelkerschlachtdenkmal

The People's War Memorial, completed in 1913, on the plains outside Leipzig, to commemorate the "Battle of the Nations," Oct. 18, 1813

neighbors against the power of Napoleon.

The first proposal to commemorate this victory at Leipzig was made in 1824, but in those days with the battle itself and all the bitter hardships which had preceded it, scarcely a decade away, the people had still too vivid an impression of the horrors of war to make a war memorial possible. They had still enough and more than enough to do in the way of retrieving their shattered fortunes without contributing money to the raising of war memorials, and so they would have none of it. The proposal was revived again in 1853, but with little better success, and it was not until the modern German theory of education had been operating for nearly a quarter of a century that the great Denkmal project could really begin to take root.

In 1894, a society was founded calling itself the "German Patriotic League for the Erection of a Monument of the Battles of the Nations." The founder was Herr Clemens Thieme and within a year the league comprised 45,000 members. The interest of the Kaiser, of Prince Bismarck and others was enlisted, and the soil being now prepared, the work grew and prospered. Then came the search for an architect who could worthily incorporate the great idea. The design of Professor Bruno Schmitz, the architect of Charlottenburg, Berlin, was the one finally selected, and the gold medal for art was awarded to him by the Kaiser. On Oct. 18, 1900, the foundation stone was laid, and on May 13, 1912 the memorial was completed.

The ponderous structure has already been roughly described. It only remains to give the inscription which the German Patriotic League placed upon it. It runs as follows:

Germany's Monument
of the
People's Battle
in Honor of her Deliverance and National
Renaissance,
as a
Token of Thanks to God Almighty
Who
was with us;
a Memorial
to the
Honor of the Fallen Heroes;
a Symbol of the
Bursting of the Chain,
and the
Dawn Illuminating German thought;
a
Temple of Glory for the German race,
purified in the truest ideals,
and
proved, purged, and strengthened in iron
times;
a
Reminder for Coming Generations
to shield and promote
the Powerful Structure of the Empire
grown on
the Soil of Liberty.

In this dedication no mention is



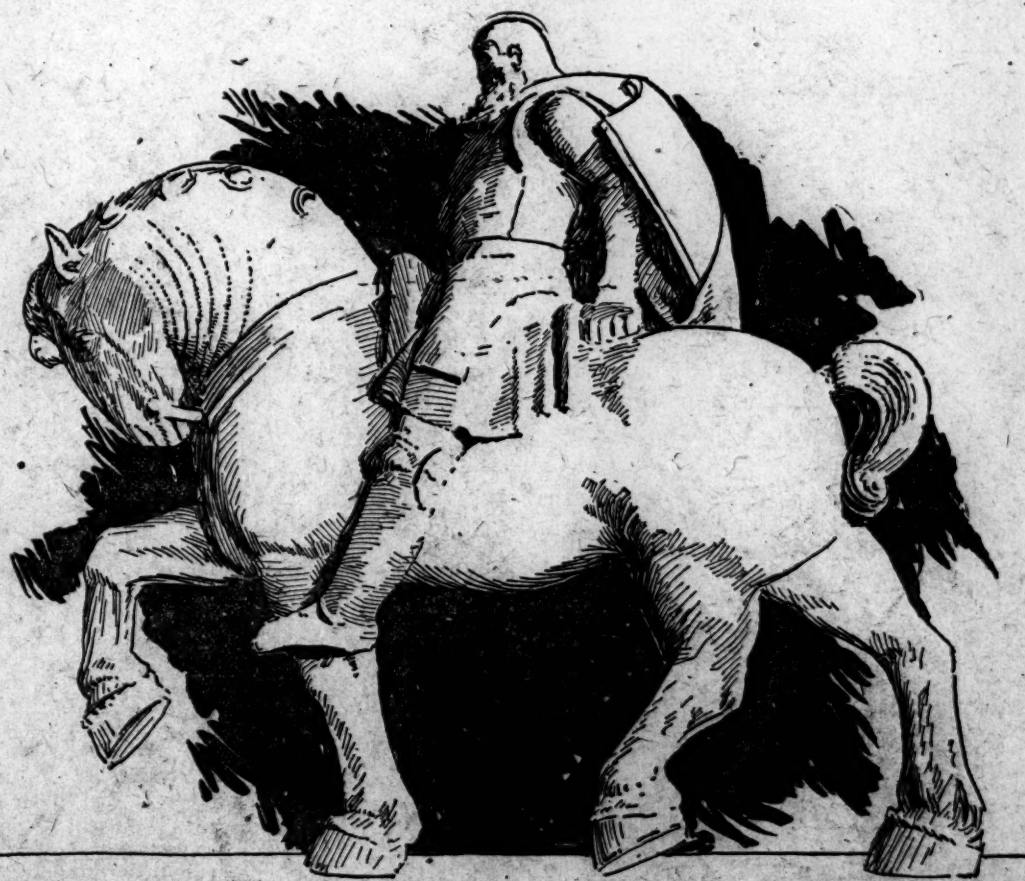
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Bravery"

made of those allies of Prussia who helped to win the battle in 1813. From first to last, it is Germany.



The Archangel Michael

The huge figure which stands between the two furies at the foot of the Denkmal



The Rider

One of the 324 figures which surround the cupola of the Hall of Fame

IRISH CONFER UPON HOUSING QUESTION

Irish Municipal Authorities Confer Upon Social Reform and Model Tenements and Agree As to Need for Reconstruction

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The seventh annual conference of the Association of Municipal Authorities of Ireland was held in the City Hall, Dublin, the chair being taken by the president, Sir Robert Anderson, Mayor of Londonderry. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, on behalf of the corporation, tendered a hearty welcome to the association, and expressed the hope that their deliberations would be of great benefit, not alone to the city, but to the country as a whole.

Sir Robert Anderson said that one of the questions that vitally affected the well-being of the people, and especially that of the working classes, was that of housing. The problem that would require in Ireland their united wisdom to deal with efficiently and well. At the Irish convention, he sat upon a committee which arrived at a unanimous conclusion in regard to housing. He did not know whether the association would consider the report adequate. They came to the conclusion that something like 67,000 houses would be needed in the cities and urban areas to house adequately the working classes. That would involve as a capital charge something like £27,000,000. It was not for him to indicate how that money was to be secured. It would be a good thing if the unanimous decision of another body could be confirmed by the unanimous decision of that conference. A feature of the conference was an address on municipal and social reform by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. In the course of her address, Lady Aberdeen said that on a former occasion she ventured to tell them of a successful enterprise carried through in Rome, whereby groups of tenements had been remodeled to accommodate each some 50 families on a community plan, each group having its own infant school and playground and facilities for cooking and washing, and of how this company had paid 5 per cent from the outset.

The very interesting survey and report issued by the Dublin Corporation Housing Committee on the north side of Dublin, threw a strong searchlight on the conditions under which thousands of families in the city were living, and the urgent need of dealing with the matter; and now they had been given a glimpse of another report by Mr. P. C. Cowan, which was already arousing widespread attention, not only there, but on the other side of the Channel, which showed a deep understanding of the human side of the question and which was likely to prove a landmark in the solution of this sad problem which they all felt could no longer brook postponement. She still cherished hopes that the able reports and plans sent in to the Civic Exhibition of a few years ago would ultimately be put to effectual and successful use. Those plans evoked great interest when Lord Aberdeen and she took them to America, and they were exhibited, among other places, at architectural exhibitions in New York and Chicago. They had many opportunities of speaking on the subject, and they were sure there were many persons of Irish descent over there who were anxious to cooperate with the citizens in Ireland in creating a new Dublin.

Mrs. Maud Walsh, Tralee, who said she was the only woman delegate, observed that the question of reconstruction had been thrust upon them by the war, and if the war had the effect of rousing Ireland to a consideration of the pressing importance of the housing question, it would not be fought in vain. She pointed out that while suitable houses had been provided for agricultural laborers, the necessity for suitable living accommodation for the urban workers had been utterly neglected. The great mass of the people lived in towns, and Irish towns were a blot on the fair landscape, especially those in the South. She did not imply that any-

body in particular, including the government, was to blame for this. They were all to blame. They had been asleep, and she thought it was no more than the truth to say that they had been awakened from their state of coma by the marvelous efficiency of the enemy. He had accomplished, in fact, what they had done in theory.

Continuing, Mrs. Walsh said she thought it had been a most calamitous mistake during the present generation that women had been shut out from deliberations like theirs. The people who suffered most from unhealthy dwellings were the women; but, she asked, what pride or ambition, or other virtue, was possible for those unfortunate who were condemned to spend their entire lives in the dismal swamps of the slum? The housing problem was very largely a woman's question, and it was an extraordinary phenomenon that they had left the women severely alone. Ireland was the only country in the world in which the women were coldly and deliberately left out of count.

After some discussion, a resolution was passed to appoint a committee of 12, representing the four provinces, with power to impress the urgency of the question upon the government.

The chairman, in calling upon Mr. P. C. Cowan, Chief Engineering Inspector of the Local Government Board, said there was no man better qualified to speak on the subject in Ireland, and they knew he was sympathetic. Mr. Cowan, who was cordially received, said the subject had an irresistible attraction for him. The resolution passed was a wise and practical one, and couched in the proper language. After showing how women would play an important part in reform, Mr. Cowan said his estimate for Cork was 25,000 houses, which was more than the convention committee recommended.

They should try to "insense" benevolent people to give them sites free, and they should all be "missionaries." He proposed that a few model houses should be built and furnished immediately. He believed that it would be easier in the future for a workingman to pay a rent of 10s a week than it used to be to pay 3s. But they would have to be content with something less than model houses all round for a few years, and would have to put up with something cheap. Some of them talked as if there was no war on. After saying that the Dublin Corporation had been tried by cost, he asked the members to go and see the different houses built by public bodies in the city and suburbs.

Mr. Cowan said the Local Government Board would give their sanction to the erection of wooden houses and give licenses for the purpose. The Irish Local Government Board, he assured them, gave better terms to the local authorities than the English Local Government Board gave to local authorities in England. He advised them not to get rid of old houses until they were in a position to provide new ones.

The secretary (Mr. McGahan) proposed a resolution to the effect that subject to further inquiry as to the number of houses required in each urban district, the association endorsed the main propositions of the Irish Convention Committee on Housing, and in particular the conclusion that a subsidy equal to 50 per cent of the total loan charges must be provided from state funds. The resolution was passed unanimously.

MAINE TEACHERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—The annual convention of the Maine Teachers Association will be held in Portland on Nov. 7 and 8. Among those who are expected to address the convention will be Martin O. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania; Prof. Donald B. McMillan, Arctic explorer; Dr. Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine; Prof. John G. Thompson, principal of the State Normal School at Fitchburg, Mass.; Frank W. Wright of Boston, Mass., deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts; Vesper Lincoln George, head of the department of design of the Massachusetts Normal Art School; Miss Bertha M. McConkey, associate superintendent of schools at Springfield, Mass.; Raymond G. Laird, head master of the Boston Clerical School; and Prof. R. K. Hack of Harvard University.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY ACTIVITIES

Organization Incorporated in Connecticut Names Candidates and Will Send Delegates to Social Democratic League Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Practical acceptance of an invitation from the Social Democratic League of America to send fraternal delegates to a national conference, to be held in New York city on Oct. 26 and 27, and the placing of 41 candidates in the field for state and municipal elections this fall, give indication that the activities of the recently organized American Labor Party are not to be confined to a statement of its purposes.

In its letter to the Labor party, the Social Democratic League, through its secretary, William English Walling, says: "We find that your platform is substantially the same as our own. The Social Democratic League of America is holding a national conference on Oct. 26 and 27. We believe that the matters to be considered and the action likely to be taken there will be of interest to your organization and we should be very pleased to have you send fraternal delegates."

The Social Democratic League has on its executive committee Charles Edward Russell and A. M. Simons, who recently returned from a mission in Europe. Mr. Russell recently conferred with President Wilson with regard to the aims of the organization. Though the league has given its support to the administration in its war program, its activities in Europe are said to be entirely independent. Members say that the league has cooperated with the American Federation of Labor and is unconditionally pledged to support organized labor.

Members on the national committee of the league are: Charles Edward Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Robert Ives LaMonte, A. M. Simons, Nicholas Klein, John Spargo, Henry L. Stobodin, William F. Cochrane, Gertrude B. Fuller, Allan L. Benson, William J. Ghent, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Frank Bohn, Milla T. Maynard, Prof. W. P. Montague, George Allan England and Louis Kopelin.

The candidates of the American Labor Party whose names have been filed with the Secretary of State at Hartford and the local town clerk are all members of trade unions and will appeal to labor for support.

A candidate for the Bridgeport Common Council is Robert Donnelly, a pressman and vice-president of the Central Federated Union of Bridgeport. A special effort will be made to send Philip Deselets, a toolmaker, to Congress from the fourth Connecticut district. Mr. Deselets is also the National Party's nominee for Congress.

Samuel Lavit, chairman of the campaign committee and machinist union business agent here, with members of the strike committee, will tour Fairfield County in behalf of Mr. Deselets.

Planks in the platform adopted in the convention here Tuesday include an endorsement of President Wilson's 14 fundamentals for the cessation of hostilities with Germany, physical training as a substitute for military training, following demobilization of the armies, proportional representation, and the initiative, referendum and recall.

KENTUCKY PLANNING TO IMPROVE TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A movement started by the Kentucky Council of Defense is expected to result in a much-needed improvement in transportation facilities in the State. A director of transportation has been named with instructions to divide the State into five districts, each headed by an assistant director. Among other things, it is proposed to urge

the adoption of motor vehicles in rural districts and to aid the establishment in various rural sections of a motor vehicle express service. One feature of the work which is quite new here is the establishment of the "Return Loads Bureau," which will endeavor to conserve energy through the employment of vehicles delivering loads in cities and ordinarily returning empty, and vice versa. The bureau will endeavor to arrange the transfer of merchandise from cities to rural districts and country produce from the country to the cities in such a way that the same vehicles can be used, instead of different sets of vehicles as is the case at present.

WORKERS BEHIND BRITISH PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Food Controller, who at the last moment was unable to accompany the Prime Minister to Manchester, when Mr. Lloyd George was presented with the freedom of the city, addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, Sir Alexander Porter, in which he said:

"My presence as a Labor man might have helped to symbolize in some small degree the great confidence of the working classes upon which the Prime Minister can rely in the enormous task which he has in hand. It is not too much to say that during any supreme occasion in our history no minister has had a greater measure of support not only from the working classes, but also from the nation as a whole, than the support which is now assured to Mr. Lloyd George."

"All the assurances which the Prime Minister gave to Labor when his government was first formed have been fully carried out with regard to control of mines, shipping, food, and other national services, and during his term of office labor has attained great power in the land. There have been times when new and overwhelming circumstances have required fresh decisions, but such decisions apply not merely to a government, but operate even in trade unions, businesses, and municipalities. It is because the Prime Minister's decisions have been reached in furtherance of the great objects which the State requires him to attain that the support of Labor will be maintained to carry him through the task which he has in hand."

WOMEN'S LABOR LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Women's Labor League has published its platform. It includes the protection of all the industrial workers of Toronto from inadequate wages and extreme working hours, through organization of workers and through such legislation as the minimum wage and the eight-hour day. There are planks to increase cooperative action among women; to create public opinion to understand the labor movement; to supply at all times to all women wage earners a system in working out their industrial problems; to secure definite and accurate information concerning conditions among women and child workers leading to legislative action. The Toronto Women's Labor League is affiliated with similar leagues in Winnipeg, Ft. William, Saskatoon and Port Arthur. Its membership is to consist of trades unions, wives, mothers and daughters of trades unionists, and those in sympathy with organized labor.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—After operating for many years with a more or less questionable business status, private employment agencies have been notified by the Butte City Council that their licenses have been revoked. The claim has been made that certain privately owned employment bureaus worked contrary to the efforts of the local offices of the United States Employment Bureau, and that during the recent I. W. W. strike, one employment office assisted the strikers to get men out of town, thus diminishing the working forces of the local mines.

INDUSTRIAL DRAFT SCOPE ENLARGED

War Labor Board at Cincinnati Draws on All Non-Essential Industries to Contribute Labor to Certain War Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Federal Community War Labor Board on Wednesday enlarged the scope of its vigorous efforts to get labor to complete the nitrate plant at Ancon. It increased its demand on non-essential industries to include 10 per cent of employees, and to provide men for certain war plants short of workers, as well as the nitrate plant. It also asked the City Council to pass at once a "work or fight" ordinance, compelling all men between 18 and 50 to be engaged in essential war work.

St. Louis Order Protested

Summary Drafting of "Non-Essentials" Suddenly Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Wholesale arrests of all men whom the police could class as idlers, vagrants and those in non-essential positions, has been stopped here, following a general conference between city officials, State Labor Bureau men, and officers of the United States Department of Labor. A few days ago a drastic order affecting large numbers of men was issued by the police department, and a roundup was begun, apparently in an effort to secure men for the powder plants at Nitro, W. Va. It is claimed that the original order was issued at the instance of Raymond A. Bugg of the United States Department of Labor.

A storm of protests led to the conference. Men had been taken out of positions that had never been mentioned as being non-essential. Hotels were deprived of their clerks in some instances. William P. Young, chief of the police department, had interpreted the order as meaning that all men in the 18 to 45 classes must get into the army or get essential jobs. A wired statement from the provost marshal-general stated that the enforcement of the "work or fight" law had not been taken out of the hands of the draft officials, helped clear the situation.

Mr. Bugg has steadily insisted that he had the authority to make the request for police enforcement of the order, and that he is backed by Ralph Izzard, assistant director-general of the United States labor body. It is certain that drastic methods were used to fill the State's quota of 25,000 men wanted for government labor from Missouri. Albert J. Davis, president of the Employers Association and member of the State Labor Advisory Board, gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Bugg acted on his own initiative, and without authority. The whole procedure, which resulted in the issuance of the order, was irregular, and there would have been confusion if the order had been carried out. These matters are under the control of the State Director and the State Labor Board and the first intimation we had

of the order was upon seeing it in the newspapers."

He explained that the state authorities are anxious to aid the draft boards in changing men from the non-essential to the essential occupations in every way possible.

WAGE FOR FARM LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That there should be a maximum price for farm labor is the contention of the Regina and Saskatchewan Boards of Trade who, by resolutions, placed the task of fixing the wage on the ministers of agriculture of the prairie provinces. The Hon. W. R. Matherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, agrees that there should be a maximum wage for common farm labor during the fall months, but says that the Dominion Government alone has the power to fix or enforce a maximum wage. He claims that \$5 is a reasonable sum for common farm labor hired by the day and that experience has shown that when farm labor gets unreasonably high wages the quality of the services rendered as a rule depreciates.

NEW YORK BUTCHERS SUMMONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Food Board has issued subpoenas for 284 butchers in Manhattan, The Bronx, and Brooklyn, directing them to appear before the chairman on Friday to explain charging prices for meats beyond the margin allowed by the Food Administration, and to show why the supplies should not be cut off entirely for violation of the regulations.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry Bruere has succeeded Henry D. Sayer, resigned, as director of the United States employment service for New York State.

WAGE INCREASE IN ANTHRACITE FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement has been reached by the Frankfurter committee in regard to the increase of wages in the anthracite coal fields in accordance with the stabilization of wages in various competing industries so as to guard against the miners abandoning their industry for a more profitable one. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, has announced that he would be governed by this decision and that he was now engaged in working out a plan by which the increase in wages would in large measure be absorbed, so as not to put the entire burden on the consumer.

Details will not be announced until the President has given out the fundamentals on which this action is based. The readjustment carries with it a wage increase along lines agreed upon by miners and operators and affects about 150,000 men. Dr. Garfield's announcement to Frank J. Hays, president of the United Mine Workers of America, reads in part:

"The Frankfurter committee finds that national interest compels a readjustment of wages in anthracite coal fields with view to stabilizing wages in competing industries. Arrangement along lines recommended by conference last week has my approval."

GIFTS FOR WAR PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Red Cross announces that every American prisoner in the hands of the Germans will be remembered with a gift package on Dec. 25. Those who will not receive gifts from friends and relatives will receive special packages made up by Red Cross chapters. The packages will be distributed by the American Red Cross Commission in Bern.

HANAN

"GRACE OF LINE" is inherent in all Hanan shoe styles for Women and Men. While conforming accurately to the natural contour of the foot (assuring comfort and serviceability), they conform as well to modern ethics of footwear beauty to a superlative degree.

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

Unconditional Surrender Week

163,000,000 Dollars in Three Days

Some job! It's the kind New England likes! We know the money must be raised.

We know it will be put on us in taxes if we don't buy bonds. So we will all buy bonds. We will Double the Third. We will Double our first subscription to the Fourth.

And so we will go soaring over on Saturday.

Will you help? Sure you will, because our men in France are fighting with all the vim they possess and you want to help them.

Borrow to Buy

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE of NEW ENGLAND



So Delicious!

Smiles of satisfaction result from eating ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES. A delightful sugar-saver made from the sweetest part of choicest corn and toasted "just right."



Order from your neighborhood grocer.

Trade supplied by Armour Grain Company, Chicago

Armour's Oats save fuel—they cook in 10 to 15 minutes

Vogue Brand

Ladies' Dept.

English Burberry Coats for street and motor.

Medium and heavy-weight coats of Tweed O'Wool and Velour.

Tweed Coats from Studd Millington Co., London.

\$45 to \$85

Vogue Brand

127 Tremont Street, Boston

Country Club Hats

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

ARMY DEVELOPS
A STRONG NINE

Capt. A. M. Cottrell, Former Star Colgate University Athlete, Organizes Baseball Club of Semi-Professional Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—After capturing the army baseball championship of the Southern Division, a team composed of veteran professional players arrived at the Aeronautical General Supply Depot and Concentration Camp here late in the summer and in the remaining games of the season won the championship among the various army camps on Long Island.

This championship nine was organized in March at Waco, Texas, by Capt. A. M. Cottrell, A. S. C., former star athlete of Colgate University, and won its first laurels by defeating the strong Kelly Field Club in three out of the four games played. From there it moved to Camp Green, N. C., and during its stay in June and part of July, lost none of the 11 games played with the surrounding camps.

Upon arriving at this depot a game was played with the Brighton semi-professional club of Brooklyn, which the depot lost by a score of 6 to 5. However, the next game, which was with the Bushwick semi-professional club of Brooklyn, was theirs by a score of 6 to 4. Incidentally this team was the strongest semi-professional club in that city.

The principal game upon which the Long Island championship rested was played at South Hampton, L. I., by the club from this depot and the club representing Camp Upton. With a strong hitting and fast fielding team, which had been developed under the guidance of Captain Cottrell, they closed a most successful season by defeating Camp Upton, with a score of 5 to 3. This game, which was for the benefit of the American Red Cross, was the means of raising more than \$3000.

The club was composed of Sgt. (Captain) Bert Lamb, third base, formerly of the Lincoln Club of the Western League; Sgt. John Heving, one of the best catchers outside the major league, formerly of the Evansville club of the Central League; Sgt. Frank McDermott, second base, Providence club of the International League; Corp. H. S. Ellison, shortstop, St. Paul club of the American Association and Detroit club of the American League; Pte. Norman Coyle, center-field of the Memphis club of the Southern League; Sgt. Walter Wise, right field, of the Brooklyn club of the National League; Pte. Jack Dennis, pitcher for the past five years with regular army teams; Pte. Guy Nations, pitcher of the Birmingham College nine; Sgt. Frank Stubbings, pitcher of the Toronto club of the International League; Pte. J. A. Dreesen, first base of the Des Moines club, of the Western League; Pte. Ray Boyd, utility, of the Galesburg club, of the Central Association, and Corp. Harry Walker, utility of the Brooklyn club of the former Federal League.

Four members of the team, namely Boyd, Coyle, Dennis and Nations are now attending the fourth Central Officers Training School, and hope soon to become commissioned officers. All the men of the club have been in the service for more than 10 months.

The depot baseball team, organized here when the season first started and disbanded owing to troop movements this summer, also had some very good material. During their short season they played and defeated some of the best army and semi-professional clubs in this locality. Out of the 17 games played by this club only three were lost to opposing teams, thanks to the good management of Sgt. Meyer Bernstein, assisted by Sergeant Shelton.

Several thousand dollars was raised in a benefit game between this club and the team representing the marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, during the past summer. In this game the depot defeated the marines by a score of 4 to 2. In addition to the baseball team representing the depot, a most successful league, composed of six clubs, was conducted among the various aero squadrons stationed here during the past season. The championship was won by the Six Hundred and Thirty-first Aero Squadron and a silver cup, donated by Mrs. O. W. Bird, of Hempstead, L. I., was given the squadron. The material among the squadrons was exceptionally good and many former professional players were in their lineup.

DETROIT PLAYERS
IN ACTIVE SERVICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Recent claims that the Cleveland Americans led the American League baseball clubs with 18 stars in its service file, 16 of them representing players in the army, caused B. B. Johnson, president of the league, to ask each one of the eight clubs in the organization to give the number of its men in the service. He announced today that the Detroit club was the first to respond with an official list of 17 players in the army and seven in the navy, and a manager going overseas to promote athletics. With only one man in a shipyard, P. J. Navin, president of the Detroit club, challenged the major leagues to beat its loyalty percentage. The Chicago club has 16 players in service, four of them officers, while other clubs in the league are to be heard from.

HARVARD BEGINS
ATHLETIC PLANS

Crimson Will Support Football, Cross-Country, Track and Field and Crew Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Athletics at Harvard University are rapidly taking shape, and it is expected that by the end of this week Soldiers Field and the Charles River will become the centers of much sporting activity. Just now it is too early definitely to say what the Crimson will do in the way of competition with other college teams; but it is practically certain that Harvard will compete with teams outside its own confines.

There are three service units at Harvard. They are the Students Army Training Corps, the naval unit and the marine unit. The football teams will be organized from among the members of these units is practically certain, and they will meet in inter-unit games. These games will be of a very informal nature as the boys cannot cut their studies and appear to have their time pretty well taken up with academic and military work.

Next month it is believed that the best players in these units may be recruited into an eleven which will play games with similar teams situated around Boston. At the present time it is not planned to have games with any team not located in Greater Boston. There is also little possibility of leagues being formed among the Harvard units.

In addition to football, cross-country running, track and field athletics and crew work will be indulged in and it is expected that many students will turn out for this practice. W. F. Donovan, who has trained Harvard track teams for a number of years, will have charge of the football cross-country and track work as usual, while William Haines, who coached the record-breaking Harvard varsity crew of 1916 and the Crimson eight which defeated the Yale eight last spring, will be in charge of the crew candidates. If any crews are formed this fall, they will be of an informal nature, and while next spring may find a Harvard S. A. T. C. crew rowing against a similar Yale crew, no plan has as yet been made for such an event.

The possibility of a Harvard eleven meeting a Yale or Princeton eleven in a football game late next month as proposed by the committee of four which hopes to arrange for some big games to help raise money for war charity funds, has not as yet been given much consideration at Harvard. J. J. Sullivan of the Harvard Athletic Association, says that it is the desire and intention of Harvard to cooperate in the best possible way to promote anything in the way of athletics that will help win the war, and if the government authorities or their representatives believe that such a game should be held, no doubt the Harvard authorities would do their best to put a representative eleven on the field.

Trainer Donovan will meet the candidates for football and track work at Soldiers Field Friday afternoon, and outline the plans for practice, while Coach Haines will meet the crew candidates at the Newell boathouse at the same time.

GREENLEAF WINS
IN BOTH GAMES

Defeats Joseph Concannon in Pocket Billiard Match After a Fine Display of Playing

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Giving a wonderful exhibition of pocket billiard playing, Ralph Greenleaf of Illinois, won both the afternoon and evening games of his second day's play against Joseph Concannon. In the afternoon he won by 100 to 43, and in the evening by 100 to 35. This gave him a total of 400 against 230 for Concannon for their two days' competition.

It is seldom that better pocket billiards has been seen than that displayed by the Illinois star in the evening contest. He took only six innings to accumulate his total of 100 points, and when it is noted that he had two innings in which he failed to score at all, this average is all the more striking. In the second inning he gave his best display of billiards as he ran up a total of 7, by far the highest run of the match to date. In the afternoon game he took eight innings, and his highest run was one of 28. The best run made by Concannon during the day was one of 21 in the afternoon. The games by innings follow:

AFTERNOON GAME
Greenleaf—20, 14, 12, 0, 0, 28, 100.
Concannon—0, 0, 21, 14, 8, 0, 43.

NIGHT GAME
Greenleaf—0, 76, 0, 12, 6, 6—100.
Concannon—0, 14, 0, 0, 14, 7—35.

A. A. MASON NAMED TO COACH
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. A. Mason has been appointed coach of the New York University football eleven for this fall. He formerly coached at Tulane University.

Albert Steiger Company
"A Store of Specialty Shops."

The Drapery Shop Offers

Very handsome scrims with lace edges, especially good for living room curtains. Special, 35c a yd.
Quaker lace nets in new patterns, 45c a yd. Special, \$1.00 a yd.
A new line of pleated curtains. Materials in all the popular colorings. \$2.75 a yd.
Drapery Shop—Third Floor

CONWAY SELECTS
HIS COMMITTEES

Men Who Will Handle Affairs of New England A. A. U. for Coming Year Are Announced by Its President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the 13 committees which are to handle the affairs of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for the season of 1919-19 have been appointed by J. F. Conway, president of the association.

This is the first time that President Conway has had the appointing of the various committees and there are one or two notable changes from previous years. Perhaps the most notable is the appointment of R. M. Walsh, former Harvard varsity track man and now president of the Dorchester Club, as chairman of the track and field championship committee in place of Maj. F. H. Briggs of the Boston Athletic Association and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Major Briggs has, however, been given a place on the committee of which he has been chairman for a number of years past.

J. F. Conway is another man who has been made chairman of two committees. He retains his former position as head of the registration committee and is also made chairman of the cross-country committee. Now that the committee for this latter branch of the sport has been appointed, it is hoped that arrangements may soon be made for the holding of a New England cross-country championship race as well as one for those soldiers and sailors in the service who are stationed in New England. The committees appointed follow:

Track and Field Championship—R. M. Walsh, chairman; Maj. F. H. Briggs, Mark Bortman, Robert Mahady, P. M. O'Connor, M. F. Winston, H. C. McGrath, W. H. Cuddy, T. J. Brady.
Cross-country—J. F. Conway, chairman; W. F. Ford, H. A. Keith, George Emsley, John Marshall, J. J. Counahan, Robert Greener, B. Sullivan.
Wrestling—A. G. Mather, chairman; J. Smith, J. Dahlstrom, P. Sheehan, George Emsley, John Marshall, J. J. Counahan, W. V. Volk.

Legislation—R. M. Walsh, chairman; W. F. Ford, H. A. Keith, George Emsley, Mark Bortman, J. W. Waters.
Playgrounds—H. C. McGrath, chairman; H. A. Keith, W. H. Cuddy, J. J. Smith, C. Clapp, George Emsley.
Boxing—B. B. Oshbush, chairman; C. McCarthy, J. P. Higgins, J. Moore, J. J. Magee, D. Driscoll, M. F. Winston, E. F. Walsh, G. V. Brown, John Williams, R. McKirdy, J. F. Powers.
Swimming—Herbert Holm, chairman; Sidney Beddell, Stewart McCulloch, Lawrence Johnson, C. C. Clapp, James McCarthy, J. F. Facey, Thomas Murphy.
Boxing—B. B. Oshbush, chairman; T. J. Brady, R. McKirdy, Joseph O'Connell, John Humphreys, W. Reddish, John Whitney.
Records—G. V. Brown, chairman; Dr. Kendall, C. C. Clapp, Capt. A. W. Burton, F. J. W. Ford, P. M. O'Connor.
Finance—E. F. Walsh, chairman; Mark Bortman, G. B. Billings, F. J. W. Ford, John Whitney.
Basketball—Thomas Murphy, chairman; Robert Crear, Frank Sheehan, W. Reddish, G. B. Billings, W. V. Volk.
Registration—J. F. Facey, chairman; G. V. Brown, Herbert Holm.

LIBERTY LOAN
GOLF TOURNEY

Bay State Automobile Association Has Interesting Competition on Winchester Club Links

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Members of the Bay State Automobile Association held a unique golf tournament on the links of the Winchester Country Club this week, which not only provided a lot of interesting competition for its members, and invited golfers, but also helped the Liberty Loan drive which is going on.

While the tournament was for the purpose of golf competition, the contestants were all informed that the sale of Liberty bonds was the first consideration, and it resulted in something like \$30,000 worth of bonds being subscribed for.

A very diversified program of golf competition was provided by the committee in charge. The opening event was a driving competition, which was won by F. O. Flayer of the Wollaston Golf Club, with a drive of 185 yards; but as he also won the best gross prize in the open division of medal play, he declined to take the driving reward which went to L. H. Dowling of Manchester, N. H.; B. K. Stephenson of the Winchester Club, and secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, won the prize for the best net medal card in the open division with 80. He had a handicap of 7.

In the medal competition open to members of the B. S. A. only, A. L. Danforth won the best gross, while the best net went to M. E. Brackett. Fourteen players in the open division and a like number in the members division were given \$50 Liberty bonds.

BROWN SCHEDULE
IS UNCERTAIN

Football at the University Still Depending on Satisfactory Arrangement of Practice Time

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Football conditions at Brown University continue upon an uncertain footing; a satisfactory arrangement for practice has not yet been arranged. Capt. Carl Peterson, in charge of the military unit, is of the belief that the men should be allowed to devote the time after drill to athletics, and is doing all in his power to influence the college authorities to abolish the supervised study hour between 5 and 6 o'clock.

The Brown schedule includes games with such prominent teams as Dartmouth College, Syracuse, and Boston College, and, as the government is apparently desirous of seeing the football season a success, it is expected that some satisfactory arrangement will eventually be made.

Practice for the squad will be held in the future on Lincoln Field or in the immediate vicinity as the men have not sufficient time to get up to Andrews Field and back before the bugle blows for mess formation. Coach Robinson is desirous that the matter be cleared up at a very early date.

The squad will have permanent lockers in the gymnasium. Uprights will be erected soon to give the men drop-kicking and goal-kicking practice. On days of games the equipment will be packed in bags and trucked to Andrews Field.

SIDELINES

Coach Claude Hunt of the University of Washington football eleven is to be retained as athletic director at that university this year.

This is the first year since the open game was adopted by the Football Rules Committee that there has not been any change in the playing code.

Lieut. P. D. Meyers, captain of the University of Wisconsin football eleven in 1917, is now flying in France and has received the Croix de Guerre.

Carl Heinzelman, a promising freshman candidate for halfback on the Lehigh University football eleven this fall, has left that college to enter a student officers training camp.

John Van Liew, a former Grinnell College football player, has been made athletic director at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He will probably take an active part in coaching the cantonment's football eleven.

W. R. Vandine, center on the Ohio State University football eleven of 1917, has graduated from the United States School of Military Aeronautics at Urbana, Ill., and will now go to Camp Dix, Dallas, Tex.

W. C. Bleamaster, coach of the football eleven at the University of Idaho, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army, and has been directed to act as military and athletic head at the university.

G. H. Light, one of the best halfbacks that have played on a University of Pennsylvania varsity eleven in some years, has been lost to the Red and Blue this fall on account of being over the Students Army Training Corps age limit.

Roscoe Minton, end on the Indiana University football eleven last fall, has passed an examination for aviation pilot and has gone to Dunwoody Institute at Minneapolis. He has been at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and was a member of the football team.

D. W. Tibbott '17, halfback on the Princeton varsity football eleven of 1915 and one of the best kickers that ever represented the Orange and Black, has received an ensign's commission in the United States Navy, having attended Annapolis Academy this summer. Previous to going to Annapolis he saw active service in the navy.

Harold Gentling, a halfback on the Tulane University eleven of 1917, has returned to that university this fall and is a candidate for the Students Army Training Corps. He trained this summer at the officers school at Ft. Sheridan, and was recommended for a commission of second lieutenant, but prefers to be a cadet officer at Tulane.

Forbes & Wallace
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Pure Linen Table Cloths at \$4.98

Two yards square. Border on sides but no border on the ends. Today's value \$6.98.

LINEN STORE

Maynard Coal Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

'Old Company Lehigh Oil Specialty'

Tel. 180 or 5652

The Woman's Shop
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Extra—Special Values in Handsome Fall

Suits at \$39.75 and \$49.75

CAMP GRANT HAS
A BIG SQUAD OUT

Lieut. G. W. Levis, Former University of Wisconsin Player, Has Been Put in Active Charge of Football Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP GRANT, Rockford, Ill.—The football season is now on at Camp Grant. More than 40 candidates with previous college or professional experience have responded to the call of Capt. Louis Omer, camp athletic director. The direct detail of whipping the team into shape has been put into the hands of Lieut. G. W. Levis, former University of Wisconsin athletic star, with valuable cooperation on the part of Lieut. C. H. Guy, formerly center on the Washington and Jefferson College team.

The departure of the eighty-sixth division meant the taking away of all of the veteran material; but followers of the team are not concerned as to the strength of the new camp team. Many old-time stars are numbered among the players. George Tratten, former Oak Park High School line-man, is showing up well in passing and line plunging. Two other Chicago high schools have contributed promising players to the team. Harold Thoreson, who made his reputation with Wendell Phillips and Lewis Institute teams, can play either end or halfback. In addition to his gridiron prowess he is a sprinter of note, having made his mark in the Olympic games several years ago. C. Larson, another former Wendell Phillips star, is said to be the fastest football man at Camp Grant, his sprinting having already attracted considerable attention.

Harold Riley, halfback, is perhaps the most talked-about player in the camp. He achieved a national reputation while playing with the Ft. Wayne Friars and Massillons. It was while with the latter team that he helped hold the redoubtable James Thorpe's professional eleven to a draw for the professional championship. His long punts often average from 60 to 70 yards. He was also a member of the Camp Grant baseball team, and played on the Illinois Athletic Club basketball team a few years ago.

Reuben Johnson, formerly of the Chicago North Ends, is another back attracting a great deal of attention. He originally was a quarterback, but will probably be used at half. He is an exceptional open-field runner, and the best kicker in camp.

The quarterback position will probably be filled by A. J. Delmore, captain of last year's Marquette University team. He is fast, and clever at returning punts.

The schedule arranged earlier in the season has met with a drastic revision. The present program calls for a game here Saturday with the aviators from Rantoul, Ill. A game has also been arranged with the University of Wisconsin for Oct. 26. This game is arousing a great deal of interest throughout the Middle West, and the coaching forces of both teams are hard at work preparing for the important battle.

No accurate figures are available on the weight of the Camp Grant team, but from the appearance of the line in practice it seems an exceptionally heavy one. The backfield is not made up of lightweights either, and there is little doubt that Camp Grant will have a decided advantage over Wisconsin in weight.

The lightest man in the backfield is Harold Stark, former Wisconsin halfback, whose performances in practice have led the coaches to believe that he will be of great assistance in the game against his alma mater.

Considerable advantage in teamwork is anticipated this year from the fact that the team is to be made up entirely of enlisted men. An officers' team will be formed, as was planned. Many former college stars among the officer personnel of the camp are disappointed at this, but the move was rendered imperative by the press of other camp activities.

Fur Remodeling

We are now prepared to execute, for a limited time, orders for remodeling furs.
Many New Models in Coats, Coatees, Capes, Collarettes, Stoles, Neckpieces, and Hats have just arrived, which offer smart and practical style suggestions for fur remodeling.

D. H. Brigham & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.HAYNES & CO.
Always Reliable

346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

EVERYTHING IN CLOTHING

For the Draftees

Full assortment of necessities, as recommended by the Army: Flannel Shirts, \$2.50 to \$6.00. Army Hose, 65c and \$1.00, and Extra Quality Khaki Sweaters, \$5 to \$9.

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

GENERAL CROWDER
TELLS DRAFT PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Draft calls for men who have passed their 37th birthday are expected to begin about Mar. 1. Plans for bringing the older class of new registrants into camp have not been completed, but the approximate date of the first call was disclosed on Wednesday by publication of testimony by the provost marshal-general before the Military Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

In all, he told the committee, 2,399,000 newly registered men between 18 and 45 would be called before July 1 and of that number more than 2,000,000 would be physically fit fighting men. The calls for general service will be divided as follows:

October, 345,000; November, 204,000; December, 197,500; January, 147,500; February, 244,000; March, April, May and June, 344,000 each month. These men will supply both the army and the navy marine corps.

In addition, 20,000 men for limited service will be called each month.

The general Crowder said the work of classifying new registrants should be completed by Jan. 1.

CLEVELAND TO HOLD
TO DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—This city proposes to continue its daylight-saving policy, which it has been working under for four years without interruption and with every form of approval behind it, and not turn back its clocks an hour on the 27th. The Interstate Commerce Commission has virtually decided to move the eastern limit of the eastern time zone from the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line to a new line extending from Toledo southerly through Ohio. If this order is put into effect, Cleveland will automatically come into the eastern time zone.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT
DATE IS SELECTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. J. M. Portal, state secretary of the National Rifle Association, has announced that the semi-annual tournament of Massachusetts Rifle Clubs associated with the national organization will be held at the naval range at Wakefield, Saturday and Sunday.

The tournament will be open to members of all rifle clubs in the State and to men in all branches of the national military and naval service and in the State Guard. The meeting was scheduled to be held three weeks ago, but was postponed.

BARTLETT NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Prof. O. L. Cutts, athletic director at Purdue University, has announced that C. A. Bartlett '19 has been appointed captain of the football team, to succeed C. W. Huffine '19, who has left Purdue and gone to Fort Monroe, Va., to enter an artillery officers' school. Bartlett has played tackle on the Purdue team for two years.

CHICAGO ELECTS ELTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The University of Chicago football squad has elected F. M. Elton '20 captain for this fall. He is the only player on the squad who has won his "C" at football.

SPRINGFIELD ELECTS JOHNSON

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Milton Johnson has been elected captain of the Springfield Training School football eleven.

Crowds

OFFERINGS OF

Suits Coats Dresses
Gowns Blouses Furs

Millinery and Dress Accessories Are Always Authentic

39 South Ludlow Street, DAYTON, O.

Clothes of Quality
—we recommend—

Metropolitan
Quality Corner Auditorium Fourth
DAYTON, OHIO

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
of Critical Taste

Kehm's Walk-Over
BOOT SHOP
30 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

Collegiate Dictionaries

Young's Concurrence, Gift Books, Fine Stationery, Children's Books, Engraving for Weddings, etc. Send for the place to buy your gifts.

The Everybody's Book Shop Co.
21-23 West Fifth Street, DAYTON, OHIO

The Largest and most complete stationery and office outfitting house in Central and Southern Ohio.

Good Values Always

In dry goods and ready-to-wear lines you can depend on this store for what you want, when you want it, with the assurance of good value and real service in every transaction.

Oelman's Daylight Store
at Main and Fourth, Dayton, Ohio

NEW TRADE TREATY
MAY BE A MODEL

United States and Uruguay Agree to Commercial Interchange on Terms Outlined by International Commission

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The commercial treaty, between the United States and Uruguay, signed recently by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ratified by the Senate, will constitute a model for similar agreements between the United States and other South and Central American countries. Its eventual acceptance by many of these is looked for.

The treaty is a direct result of the first Pan-American financial conference held in Washington in May, 1915. The International High Commission was created to give effect to the recommendations of the conference, which formulated the preliminary draft of the treaty, and, with the cooperation of the State Department and the American diplomatic service brought about its consideration by the ministers of finance of the 20 American republics whose representatives participated in the work of the commission.

The movement in favor of the removal of commercial obstructions between the American republics dates back to the early meetings of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, and the present treaty marks the successful culmination of 20 years of hard work in this direction.

The treaty has a two-fold aim: First, it will lead to the consolidation of provincial and local taxes which have been imposed in some countries upon commercial travelers. Countries which sign this treaty agree reciprocally that henceforth only a single license fee may be collected from commercial travelers of one country traveling in the other.

Secondly, the treaty provides for the admission of samples without duty, provided the commercial agent guarantees reexportation from the country within six months. In addition, it provides other trade stipulations designed to foster commerce between the republics of North and South America on a scale greater than hitherto known.

PLAN TO STOP PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"To shear the real estate men of their power to profiteer by extorting higher rents from tenants while depriving them of heat and service on the excuse of higher taxes," is in the words of Comptroller Craig, the chief reason why city officials hope to keep the city's tax rate for 1919 down to the rate for this year. Assessments on apartment houses have not been materially increased.

The Elder & Johnston Co.
DAYTON, OHIO

RUGS DRAPERIES

"Karken Bros." Furniture
—are what you will want to brighten Winter months in your home.
—and to see our display will prove to you that "ELDER'S" values always compare favorably—because we aim to give the best for the price.

ORIENTAL RUGS

See Our
Very Large Collection
Every Piece SPECIALLY PRICED
N. G. NICOLIAN, Manager
(FOURTH FLOOR)

Remodel Your Furs

Latest Styles and Very Reasonable Prices
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Leakas
FUR REPAIR
302 Conover Building DAYTON, OHIO

STEINAU
Gowns

701-3 Mutual Home Bld

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FRENCH BONDS AND EXCHANGE

Purchase of French 5 1/2s Does Not Involve Loss Through Possible Decline in Paris Exchange—Influence of the War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To the uninitiated it might appear that the purchase of French Government 5 1/2s, maturing April 1 next, with intention of demanding payment in francs at the rate of 5.75 francs to the dollar, as stipulated in the indenture, necessarily involved a risk of loss through a possible decline in Paris exchange between now and bonds maturity. This is not the case, as there is a considerable market in French future exchange, and immediately the bonds are bought, francs can be sold against them for April delivery. The speculative element is entirely eliminated and a "paper" profit assured. It was exactly on such transactions conducted by conservative bankers that the price of the bonds has been driven above par. At the present quotation of 101 1/4, the operation will yield a profit of over two points, which is figured as follows:

In addition to the 1 1/2 per cent premium he pays for bonds, the buyer will lose 1/2 per cent in cost of insuring them when forwarded to Paris, and also about 1/4 per cent on interest account, since he will be obliged to pay interest on purchase money at the annual rate of 6 per cent for the next six months, while the bonds will bring only at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent on their face amount. Purchase of bonds and receipt of principal in Paris will cost him slightly over 102 1/4. But at the fixed rate of 5.75 francs to the dollar, a \$1000 bond will bring \$750 francs, which can now be sold as exchange for April delivery at the rate of 5.50 francs to the dollar. He will thus obtain \$1045, or more than 104 1/2 per cent of par value. Profit, therefore, will amount to about 2 1/4 points.

That there is still not a little of such buying is revealed by the action of Paris exchange and the relative position of future rates. While neutral rates have been reflecting by sharp declines improvement in the war situation during the last few weeks, franc exchange has been acting in a contrary fashion, barely holding its own when it only war developments were taken into account, they should be showing continued recovery. Furthermore, while sterling futures are reflecting the same bright prospects for a victorious peace by selling above spot rates, franc futures are quoted one or two centimes below spot prices, showing the effect of heavy offerings by buyers of French bonds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Vice-President Suthphen of the Submarine Boat Corporation, says: "We are making a point of developing workers in excess of the riveters, who have been given wide publicity in ship work. Due to standardization we have inaugurated a system developing reaming, bolting-up, ship-fitting, etc., to a high degree of perfection, pushing up the old piecework rated in these lines to a worker's earning capacity of \$10 to \$12 a day, nearly double the established day rate of two or three years ago."

"The premium is worth it, however, because it has developed high productive ability among this class of workers."

"Our records of the last 30 days show that our efficiency in this particular is among the highest of any of the yards. We are still needing a large number of workers for this class of work, for with 14 ships on the water it requires many workers for fitting-out and erecting of machinery in these ships."

"Our launching program the last few weeks has reached the rate of two per week, and we confidently expect to increase this by one additional launching per week in the near future."

EFFICIENCY HELPS SUBMARINE BOAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Suthphen of the Submarine Boat Corporation, says: "We are making a point of developing workers in excess of the riveters, who have been given wide publicity in ship work. Due to standardization we have inaugurated a system developing reaming, bolting-up, ship-fitting, etc., to a high degree of perfection, pushing up the old piecework rated in these lines to a worker's earning capacity of \$10 to \$12 a day, nearly double the established day rate of two or three years ago."

"The premium is worth it, however, because it has developed high productive ability among this class of workers."

"Our records of the last 30 days show that our efficiency in this particular is among the highest of any of the yards. We are still needing a large number of workers for this class of work, for with 14 ships on the water it requires many workers for fitting-out and erecting of machinery in these ships."

"Our launching program the last few weeks has reached the rate of two per week, and we confidently expect to increase this by one additional launching per week in the near future."

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Suthphen of the Submarine Boat Corporation, says: "We are making a point of developing workers in excess of the riveters, who have been given wide publicity in ship work. Due to standardization we have inaugurated a system developing reaming, bolting-up, ship-fitting, etc., to a high degree of perfection, pushing up the old piecework rated in these lines to a worker's earning capacity of \$10 to \$12 a day, nearly double the established day rate of two or three years ago."

"The premium is worth it, however, because it has developed high productive ability among this class of workers."

"Our records of the last 30 days show that our efficiency in this particular is among the highest of any of the yards. We are still needing a large number of workers for this class of work, for with 14 ships on the water it requires many workers for fitting-out and erecting of machinery in these ships."

"Our launching program the last few weeks has reached the rate of two per week, and we confidently expect to increase this by one additional launching per week in the near future."

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Suthphen of the Submarine Boat Corporation, says: "We are making a point of developing workers in excess of the riveters, who have been given wide publicity in ship work. Due to standardization we have inaugurated a system developing reaming, bolting-up, ship-fitting, etc., to a high degree of perfection, pushing up the old piecework rated in these lines to a worker's earning capacity of \$10 to \$12 a day, nearly double the established day rate of two or three years ago."

"The premium is worth it, however, because it has developed high productive ability among this class of workers."

"Our records of the last 30 days show that our efficiency in this particular is among the highest of any of the yards. We are still needing a large number of workers for this class of work, for with 14 ships on the water it requires many workers for fitting-out and erecting of machinery in these ships."

"Our launching program the last few weeks has reached the rate of two per week, and we confidently expect to increase this by one additional launching per week in the near future."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Navigazione Generale Italiana, the largest Italian steamship company, has increased its capital stock to \$36,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000. Recently the company absorbed the Lloyd Italiano Steamship Company.

The American Woolen Company has applied to the committee on curtailment of non-war contracts at Washington for permission to erect in Lawrence, Mass., a 10-story drop-proof storehouse for government goods, and to erect an eight-story mill in the yard of the Washington mill. The new buildings are necessary on account of the enormous amount of government war contracts which the company is turning out.

The War Finance Corporation up to Oct. 1 authorized \$43,202,592 in loans, of which \$40,540,500 went to war uses without the medium of banks. The corporation up to Oct. 1 had advanced through banks \$2,112,000. All loans were secured by collateral, which aggregated \$64,033,000, of which only \$800,000 was in Liberty bonds. Actual payments under advances authorized amounted to \$24,183,000, with balance subject to draft.

NEW RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS
MONTREAL, Que.—E. W. Beatty, the newly elected president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has appointed A. D. Maclester and D. C. Coleman as vice-presidents. Both appointees have risen from the ranks.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	68	68	68
Am Can	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	46	46	46
Am Coal	41	41	41
Am Loco	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Smelters	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am T & P	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Tobacco	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Wire	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Atchafalpa	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Baldwin Loco	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
B & O	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Beth Steel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Beth Steel pfd	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
B R T	43	43	43
Can Pacific	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Can Leather	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59	59	59
Chi M & St P	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
C I & P	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
C R T & P	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
C R T & P pfd	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Corn Prods	42	42	42
Crescent Steel	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Cuba Cane	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	155	155	155
Gen Motors	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Goodrich	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Gr North	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Int Mer Marine	31	31	31
Int Mer Mar pfd	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Inspiration	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
West Union	92	92	92
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Max Motor	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mex Pet	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Middle	48	48	48
Mio Pac	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y C & H	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
N Y C & H pfd	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
No Pacific	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
North	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pierce Ariz	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Ray Cons	24	24	24
Reading	90	90	90
Rep I & St	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
So Pac	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
So W	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Studebaker	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Texas Co	192	192	192
Union Pacific	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
U S Rubber	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Steel pfd	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Whitely-Over	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 4 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 5 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 6 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 7 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 8 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 9 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 10 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 11 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib 12 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Lyons	99	99	99
City of Lyons pfd	99	99	99
City of Lyons 5 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
United Kingdom	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
United Kingdom 5 1/2s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Chem	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Wool	51	51	51
Am Zinc	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	50	50	50
Arizona	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
A & W	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Booth Fish	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Boston Elev	74	74	74
Boston & Me	34	34	34
Butte & Sup	23	23	23
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Copper Range	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Davis Daly	54	54	54
East Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Fairbanks	58	58	58
Granby	81	81	81
Greene-Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
T Creek	54	54	54
Idle Royale	26	26	26
Lake	54	54	54
Mass Elec pfd	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mass Gas	86	86	86
May-Old Colony	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mohawk	54	54	54
Mt Vernon	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
North Butte	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Osceola	41	41	41
Pond Creek	16	16	16
Shannon	4	4	4
Swift & Co	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
United Shoe	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
United Shoe pfd	45	45	45
Utah Cons	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

*New York quotation.

PROCTER & GAMBLE GROSS SALES GAIN

BOSTON, Mass.—It is understood that gross sales of Procter & Gamble Company, soap manufacturers, have been running the last few months at the rate of \$200,000,000 a year. The rate of gain over the actual results to June 30 this year of \$176,000,000 is approximately \$24,000,000. In the fiscal year before the war, 1914, the big Cincinnati soap concern was doing just about \$3.13 per cent of its present volume or slightly less than \$66,000,000.

Last spring Procter & Gamble sold through a Guaranty Trust-National City-First National Bank syndicate \$25,000,000 7 per cent notes maturing in equal annual installments over the next five years. Though it is, of course, impossible in war times to make an irrevocable decision, it is the firm intention of the company to retire the \$5,000,000 notes falling due March 1, 1919.

Presumably because of the anticipated effect of the new war revenue bill, Procter & Gamble common has undergone a considerable decline in the last year or two. Compared with a high price in 1917 of \$75 it is now selling at \$55.

MISSIONS MEETING POSTPONED
BOSTON, Mass.—An announcement was made here on Wednesday that the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which was to have been held at Hartford, Conn., beginning next Tuesday, had been postponed until Dec. 10. The meeting will last four days and the original program will be carried out as far as possible.

NEW RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS
MONTREAL, Que.—E. W. Beatty, the newly elected president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has appointed A. D. Maclester and D. C. Coleman as vice-presidents. Both appointees have risen from the ranks.

WESTERN UNION'S INCOME OUTLOOK

BOSTON, Mass.—President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company estimates that the net income for the current calendar year should approximate \$11,500,000, based on returns for the first eight months of 1918. He has notified stockholders of the contract between the company and the government, calling for control of the company's land lines, in which he points out the salient features to be: Contract leaves to company its non-operating income and income from its eight transatlantic cables; government to maintain property and return in good condition and to pay charges, rentals and dividends, etc.; government to pay \$3,000,000 per annum as compensation. Company to limit its dividends during federal control to 7 per cent. Mr. Carlton says the arrangement was reached through the pursuit of a broad policy by both parties to the negotiation.

OPERATIONS IN THE SPECIALTIES

Pool operations in the specialties contributed a large share to the dealings on the New York stock exchange yesterday. Particularly favored were U. S. Rubber, which closed with a net gain of 3 1/2, Studebaker 2 1/2, Virginia Carolina Chemical 3 1/2, Sinclair Oil 1 1/2, Maxwell 3 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 2 1/2, Marine, preferred 1 1/2, Goodrich 3 1/2, American Smelting 1, and American Ice 5 1/2. The war stocks were generally heavy. The closing was strong. A feature of the Boston market was weakness in American Telephone which closed with a net loss of 2 points at 105 1/2. United Fruit also was weak.

ITALIAN ORDER FOR LOCOMOTIVES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Fletcher of the American Locomotive Company says that the company has just closed a contract with the Italian Government for 150 locomotives. The engines will be used on Italian state railways and will cost in excess of \$5,000,000.

"Business is good," said Mr. Fletcher, "and we are highly optimistic over the situation. At present we have orders on our books which are sufficient to carry us well into 1919."

CENTRAL VERMONT ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Central Vermont Railway Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with the preceding year, ended June 30:

Dec. 31, '17	June 30, '17	
Gross	\$4,816,577	\$4,725,840
Net	739,472	872,372
Sur at chgs	112,729	83,213

*Deficit.

NEW YORK CURB

Open	High	Low	Last
A B C Metal	48	48	48
Aetna Explos	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Barnett O & G	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte Ledge	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte Detroit	4	4	4
Caledonia	48	48	48
Calumet & Jer	48	48	48
East Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Fairbanks	58	58	58
Granby	81	81	81
Greene-Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
T Creek	54	54	54
Idle Royale	26	26	26
Lake	54	54	54
Mass Elec pfd	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mass Gas	86	86	86
May-Old Colony	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mohawk	54	54	54
Mt Vernon	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
North Butte	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Osceola	41	41	41
Pond Creek	16	16	16
Shannon	4	4	4
Swift & Co	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
United Shoe	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
United Shoe pfd	45	45	45
Utah Cons	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

TEXAS COMPANY PLANS NEW STOCK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports are confirmed that the directors of the Texas Company have under consideration a plan providing for the issue of par of approximately \$17,500,000 new stock, or about 25 per cent of the total now outstanding. It is understood, however, that no definite steps will be taken to carry out the projected arrangement until after the present Liberty Loan campaign, when the Capital Issues Committee is expected to give its consent. The proceeds from the financing, a director says, will be used to liquidate existing bank loans of \$10,000,000, and the balance may be devoted to increasing oil production.

CHICAGO BOARD

Open	High	Low	Close
Oct. 12 1/2	1.30	1.22 1/2	1.23 1/2
Nov. 1 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2
Dec. 1 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2
Oct. 1 1/2	.69 1/2	.67 1/2	.67 1/2
Nov. 1 1/2	.68	.66 1/2	.66 1/2
Dec. 1 1/2	.67 1/2	.65 1/2	.65 1/2
Oct. 1 1/2	36.07	36.07	36.07
Nov. 1 1/2	36.27	36.00	36.27
Dec. 1 1/2	36.00	36.00	36.00
Oct. 1 1/2	26.65	26.15	26.15
Nov. 1 1/2	26.15	25.12	25.12
Dec. 1 1/2	24.50	24.00	24.00

IRON AND STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—September made a remarkable spurt in pig iron and steel ingot production, showing record rates per annum of 41,900,000 tons in pig iron and 46,800,000 in steel ingot.

SITUATION IN WOOL MARKET

Persistent Talk as to Hopeful Conditions as Regards Supplies for Civilian Use—Statement From Washington Is Expected

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the outlook for civilian wool supplies is growing brighter is an outstanding feature of the wool market at this center. Not only is sentiment decidedly hopeful, but trade talk and prognostications go so far as to expect soon an official statement from Washington, giving more tangible light on conditions. Although the army and navy programs are much of a determining factor, the amount of the staple on hand and available is proving nearer adequate than had been anticipated before actual figures were assembled and actual working conditions experienced. To a certain extent, too, there has been a decrease in consumption from various causes, among them economy, as compared with the spring months, and it now appears there will be enough wool to cover manufacturing needs for some time to come. That there will be wool available for civilian use seems almost a certainty, but as to how much cannot be estimated.

As is obvious, it is generally difficult to obtain advance information of government plans, and therefore, just when releases of wool and what stipulations will be put upon them cannot be said positively. The government has lately released some staple for children's underwear. That there are thousands of pounds of the staple in the warehouses of Boston wool merchants, paid for by the government, and not yet called for, is common knowledge. In some cases this has lain idle for months. When it will be taken out of storage, and to what uses it will be put, affords a prolific topic of conjecture in the Boston trade. As already said, wartime conditions dominate the situation practically completely.

In connection with this holding of wool by local houses for the federal authorities, it is rather welcome news to the merchants that the government intends to take a substantial amount of floor space for the storage of wool in the new warehouse now being constructed in South Boston for the quartermaster's department. Probably 50,000 square feet will be taken for the storing of wool, which will give space for millions of pounds of the staple. This warehouse is considered the largest thing of its kind in the world. Its facilities will reduce the pressure and congestion of storage in Boston as well as centralize supplies.

Another subject that is interesting the wool trade in all its branches is the centralization of control of wool from a world standpoint. Progress in negotiations is being made along this line among commissions of the Entente Allies, but as yet details are not complete. In fact, it might be said that there is only little that is definite.

Wool merchants as well as growers are naturally interested in whether the market will open up too freely or in an orderly and systematic manner. That there will be a strong guidance in this matter is not doubted. England is expected to control what is within her province in as masterly a fashion as she has already been doing, and the usual cooperation among the Allies is expected to take care of all contingencies both during the war and with the coming of peace. One head of jurisdiction in the world wool situation is considered as necessary and logical as for the armies of the Allies. It is held among wool men that after the war, for instance, wool growers in the United States should not expect much of an influx of wool from anywhere except, perhaps, South America. England is expected to absorb big amounts in manufacture.

Supplies of mohair in the Boston wool market are light because of sold-out conditions. The fall clip from the West and Southwest is awaited.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 16
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S. Chicago—A. Azine of Azine Bros.; Essex, Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach; I. B. Rosbach & Co.;

FINAL EFFORT FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN

Washington Sees, With but Few Days Remaining, Pledge of Success—Navy Day Observed—Mr. McAdoo Makes Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Liberty Loan is a little more than half subscribed, and there are few days left in which to complete it. It appears like a stupendous undertaking, but so far from its being improbable of completion, the managers are firm in the belief that the people of the United States will do the patriotic thing, whatever the circumstances may be. Some localities have been slow in making their reports. The returns are not all in. Then, too, subscriptions took a decided dip on Wednesday. Although official figures do not show that any district has gone over the top, Minneapolis claims that it has. St. Louis still leads, according to the official returns, and will undoubtedly reach its quota before Saturday. Philadelphia continues at the foot of the column, with less than half its quota subscribed.

Gen. H. M. Lord reports returns from the army, exclusive of the expeditionary forces, showing subscriptions of \$30,000,000. It is expected that the total army subscriptions will reach \$45,000,000.

Wednesday was Navy Day, and blue uniforms have been conspicuous all over the city in their bond selling campaigns.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, on Wednesday night, issued the statement which follows:

"In the coming four days, the American people must decide whether the fourth Liberty Loan shall be a success or a failure.

"It would be fatal to minimize the gravity of the nation's problem. In three days we must raise almost \$3,000,000,000.

"The American people should face this stupendous task with the spirit of the American Navy, in honor of which we have just celebrated Navy Day. On land and sea all over the world the men of the American Navy do not regard this Liberty Loan merely as a campaign to raise money; they look upon it rather as a battle, and they are plunging into this battle with the spirit of Manila Bay.

"Ready to give all they have, and in the line of duty, navy men are lending to the limit. They have already subscribed more than \$22,000,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan, and they have just begun to fight.

"Navy men are doubling their subscriptions. Many battleships are reporting every officer and man on board on the honor roll.

"Not satisfied with going over the top, the navy is redoubling its efforts for a glorious fighting finish. Surely this will be a stimulus to fresh sacrifices by those of us at home, those of us who are being protected by the navy's loyalty and valor.

"Let every individual American take fresh inspiration from the thrilling record of the navy. Let us answer the challenge of Admiral Cowie, navy Liberty Loan officer, by matching the navy.

"Let us convey the navy's ships into the Kiel canal with our Liberty Loan dollars.

"Match the navy."
(Signed) "W. G. McADOO."

New York Swells Total

Russian Ambassador Chief Speaker at Altar of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The total subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan in the New York district, thanks to an overnight gain of \$103,601,050, now show \$868,444,800, more than \$50,000,000 having been subscribed during the first three hours of the sales on Wednesday. The increase of \$153,000,000 since Tuesday is the largest in 24 hours yet made. The New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday voted, for the first time in its history, to pledge its credit to borrowing \$1,000,000 to subscribe to the loan, it having already invested all its working funds in Liberty bonds.

Wednesday was Russian day at the Altar of Liberty, with George Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, as chief speaker.

The East Side has taken in subscriptions amounting to \$25,000,000 towards its \$100,000,000 quota, which it is working vigorously to reach.

Appeal Issued to Farmers

Agricultural Organizations Urge Them to Do Utmost for the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal to the farmers of the country to do their utmost for the Liberty Loan has been issued by representatives of 24 agricultural organizations.

"Whoever may fall short in this great enterprise so vitally necessary for winning the war for democracy, let not the farmers of a single community fail to respond in fullest measure to their country's call," says the appeal.

"The grave danger we now face is that some of us may slacken our efforts, thinking there is no longer urgent need because of the Kaiser's overtures for peace. Not until the enemy is back on his own soil and has unconditionally accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson and our allies can any loyal American abate his or her efforts. To let up for a minute would give the enemy time to reorganize his forces and prolong the war. The penalty we as a nation would pay for such a mistake, should it seriously affect subscriptions

to the fourth Liberty Loan, would be the unnecessary loss of the lives of thousands upon thousands more of our brave boys."

Pershing Day Proclaimed

HARTFORD, Conn.—In response to a request from senators, governors and others to make next Saturday Pershing Day Governor Holcomb has issued the following:

"Connecticut has raised 147 per cent of the amounts allotted to it of the first, second and third Liberty Loans, a total of \$206,946,850, which the army of citizens at home has invested in Liberty bonds as a practical addition to the fighting force of the United States, who are now on their way to victory.

"The amount called for by the fourth Liberty Loan is absolutely required to finance the war. Connecticut must not only do its part, but every Connecticut citizen should take as much of the loan as possible. This will encourage our army and the armies of our allies.

"I, therefore, designate next Saturday, Oct. 19th as Pershing Liberty Loan Day, to be devoted to a universal effort to subscribe for the fourth Liberty Loan and to make our record first among the States of our Union."

Philippines Over Their Quota

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Philippine Islands have over-subscribed their quota of \$6,000,000, and expect to exceed it by 50 per cent, according to information received by the New York agency of the Philippine National Bank.

Camp Devens Subscriptions

AYER, Mass.—Camp Devens has set \$500,000 as its goal in the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, and up to Tuesday night subscriptions had reached a little more than \$350,000. Of this amount \$100,000 was pledged by officers at the base hospital.

Eighth District Has 82 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Total fourth Liberty Loan subscriptions in St. Louis as announced on Wednesday were \$59,170,800, a gain of less than \$1,000,000 in 24 hours. This is a total of 78 per cent of the quota, and to fill this by Saturday night will require subscriptions of \$4,000,000 daily. The eighth district is 82 per cent sold. Parades and bands are being sent to all parts of the city to stimulate buying.

New England Makes Rapid Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Rapid gains in subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan are being made in the New England district, according to official returns announced on Wednesday, which showed a day's gain of \$39,068,000, practically the stride which must be maintained every day until the campaign closes on Saturday. The New England total to date is now \$337,671,000, the district quota being \$500,000,000. The biggest gain for the day was made in Massachusetts, which reported subscriptions of \$20,476,000.

Quotas Oversubscribed

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Alaska and Hawaii have oversubscribed their quotas for the fourth Liberty Loan. Their quotas were \$1,369,400 and \$6,765,050 respectively.

Iowa Goes Over the Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The State of Iowa has gone well over the top on the Liberty Loan, and Michigan is almost within reach of her quota. Chicago has still \$84,000,000 to go. The situation in the Seventh federal reserve district, comprising Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan on Wednesday night was this: the quota of the district is \$70,000,000 and \$757,000,000 is subscribed. Of the \$113,000,000 yet to be raised, Chicago has \$34,000,000 and the four states and Illinois outside of Chicago only \$29,000,000.

APPROPRIATION BILL IS FOR RECORD SUM

(Continued from page one)

tabishment are to be in any respect stunted or limited. This was fully explained by Chairman Sherley.

Apart from the huge sum appropriated in the bill, it has several features of more than passing interest, and which really involve radical changes in the nation's war administration. One of these is the section which authorizes the President to create a commission consisting of seven members, to be known as the "War Salvage Commission," whose duty it shall be to make a survey and study of all properties belonging to the United States, and particularly those acquired during the present war. Further, this commission is authorized to recommend to Congress what use and disposition should be made of those properties in the national interest. The commission is required to make a report to Congress within 10 days after the convening of each session during its existence, beginning with the first session of Sixty-Sixth Congress.

A second important feature of the bill is that it broadens the powers of the Shipping Board. The powers of the board are broadened to such an extent as to permit government control of all dry docks facilities, marine railroads and piers, as well as shipyards. Under the original law creating the board it had power only to "requisition" or "take over" such plants or lands as it might deem necessary to its shipbuilding program.

NEIGHBORLINESS IN LIBERTY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Liberty bonds are also bonds of friendliness, as one fledgling volunteer bond salesman in this great city has been finding out in the drive. He has discovered his neighbors. There are many others like him, no doubt, in this broadening of friendly interest, and perhaps not alone in the big cities.

The territory of this particular salesman was a residential precinct. And much less than that, it was a single number on the street! All he had to do was to canvass that single street



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The best he could get was a night job in a munition plant across the Indiana line"

number. But it happened that behind that number was one of those big court buildings which are becoming so common in the cities. On seven entrance windows that one number stood, and there were six apartments to each entryway.

Now the salesman had lived in this building for going on two years and a half; that was why he had been assigned this bit of the precinct. And in two years and a half he had got acquainted with only one family in his own entrance, and when he went out on Saturday to sell Liberty bonds he found they were moving away on Monday. Among all the other 36 families under his roof he was acquainted, and only very casually, with one. So when he set forth on the Saturday of the opening of the drive he was in a familiar unfamiliar region, and by the time he got up to the third floor east in the fourth entrance, in an apartment just like his own, he felt as far away from home as if he had been selling Liberty bonds in New York.

It was about at this point in his travels that this particular city salesman began to wake up to the fact that he had neighbors. It was in the third floor east in the fourth entrance that he sold his first bond. Perhaps that encouraged the feeling of neighborliness. And of all people to whom should he sell his first Liberty bond but to a Tzecho-Slovak family! The marvelous pertinacity and courage of the Tzecho-Slovak Army has touched the whole world, but the ordinary American world, at any rate, thinks of Tzecho-Slovaks as being for the most part in inaccessible Austria-Hungary and still remoter Siberia. Yet here was a family of them right at hand, neighbors, and mighty good neighbors, too, to start the ball rolling on Liberty Bonds.

People come and go frequently in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The mother was spending most of her time knitting for the soldiers"

these small-apartment court buildings. Right across from the volunteer salesman a new family had recently moved in, and there had been bowing and smiling but no visiting as yet. The salesman called. He had a good visit all around, but made no sale. His neighbor had bought his bonds about 1 a. m. that same day. He had been forced to turn to munition making when his firm's business fell completely flat through cessation of building. The best he could get was a night job in a munition plant across the Indiana state line, and there the whistle had blown at midnight to signal the loan, and bond-selling to the shell makers had begun. It was new work and at first he had found it pretty hard, but he was getting used to it. Which indicated to the volunteer salesman that there may be something gained even though no sale is made.

Some of his new-found neighbors didn't see just how they were going to buy. There was the government lady working in the Commissary Department. The Liberty bond man never even knew she lived under the same roof. But there she was, work-

ing all day long for Uncle Sam and at night taking care of her house and children. She looked busy and she said she was. Certainly she did want to take a bond, but she didn't know whether she could pay for the last one—had been warned by the bank. Then up on the third floor, in the middle of the building, was a young music teacher. She wanted a bond. But just getting along was a problem and she had had to borrow money to make it.

What a note of hope when some one tells you to come back!—as if they mean it. This call turned out to be from the wife of a young officer in France. She was newly married and they had taken \$200 of the last loan. This time things were different, of course. She said she didn't think she could take more than one bond, in a tone that sounded like, Will Uncle Sam think that will be enough?

Some neighbors—the Liberty bond man was finding them all neighbors by this time—were lonesome. There was the government man who was working so hard he didn't stir around much after hours. He seemed glad to have a visitor. So did the railroad man. People that were unrecognized and unrecognized on the sidewalk in front of the building became friendly in their homes, and, on an occasional meeting downtown, pleasant spoken. But all this doesn't sound like selling very many Liberty bonds, and that is the truth of it. The fledgling salesman didn't make much progress the first two trips around, so many had bought from their firms. He went back home and waited a while.

Some new people had moved in on the floor under him. He had never seen them, nor found them in when calling before on his errand. A week later he rang the bell at the right time. It was a young woman and her gray-haired mother. The mother was spending most of her time knitting for the soldiers. She had just the day before decided to take a bond. "I've got a little money laid up for a rainy day and a little income, not much. Sometimes I get down to my last penny but I've always been taken care of," she said. "Yesterday I thought I'd buy a Liberty bond, a \$50 one. I don't know how I'll finish it, but I'm sure that if I start it I will." But the volunteer salesman didn't get this one. She had promised to buy it of somebody else. Which was fine, just so the government got it. The daughter



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The wife of a young officer in France"

was making a good effort too. She was working, and had engaged to buy two bonds. But she decided to take an extra one.

So the Liberty bond salesman went out with a brand new stock of encouragement for all of the rest of the people in his big house. Sometimes, he had found some good neighbors right at hand.

RAILWAY PROBLEM SERIOUS IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The transportation problem in St. Louis grows more serious as all efforts at an understanding between the United Railways and the city fail. On April 10 last, an ordinance known as the "compromise" was passed by the Board of Aldermen at the instance of the railway company. The railways procured from the State Public Service Commission an order giving them the right to collect a six-cent fare. This is being fought by the city and is now in the Supreme Court for decision. The United Railways has recently announced to the city that it will refuse to accept the ordinance, under the option granted in the measure. This leaves transportation affairs badly muddled. Franchises are expiring, the company owns the city large sum in special taxes, and the labor employed is restless and demanding increased wages.

SUFFRAGISTS PROPOSE A PLANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A woman suffrage plank in the platform of the Republican Party of Massachusetts this fall is being sought by the state suffrage organization. It was proposed at a hearing given by the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican Party. The suffragists presented a petition signed by 100 prominent men supporting their plank. Anti-suffragists were present at the hearing to oppose.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. CAR FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Many leaders of business and finance of Providence on Wednesday appeared before the public utilities commission and advocated without reservation increased trolley fares so that the cars may be kept running until the Legislature can provide a more permanent solution. The decision is expected within a few days.

EIGHT NEW SHIPS DELIVERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eight ships of 42,350 deadweight tons were delivered to the Shipping Board for the week ending Oct. 11. Five ships were steel and three wood.

OHIO EMPLOYERS TO PUSH PROHIBITION

Leading Manufacturers in Cincinnati and Other Cities to Organize a Campaign for the State-Wide Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—An organization, planned to become state-wide, is under way among leading manufacturers and employers of labor in Cincinnati and upstate cities; the purpose of which is to give support to the Ohio prohibition amendment at the November election. According to Cincinnati leaders in the movement, the plan is entirely non-political.

"It has required considerable courage to take this stand, but we believe that it is essential that we have a dry nation when the work of reconstruction comes in this country after the war," said E. W. Edwards, one of the local leaders in the movement. Mr. Edwards is former president of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, former head of the Rapid Transit Commission, and the head of a large manufacturing firm. He also is a member of the Hamilton County Republican Advisory Committee.

Another leader in the manufacturers' prohibition plan is William Cooper Procter, a Republican leader, and in recent elections mentioned for Governor of the State. The fact that he too, is a member of the Republican Advisory Committee led to emphatic denials that there was anything political in their efforts to have Ohio voted dry in November. Their sponsoring of the movement, however, had thrown dismay into the Hamilton County Republican ranks, because of the anti-prohibition stronghold in this territory. The fact that Frank B. Willis, Republican candidate for Governor, is an avowed prohibitionist, also led to denials that the manufacturers are trying to aid his election through their dry movement.

The plan originated, according to Mr. Edwards, in the northern part of Ohio. No definite organization has been completed, but one will be formed, Mr. Edwards added. "Manufacturers upstate, like many of us in Cincinnati, believe that the nation should be dry before it is confronted with the serious problems that are bound to arise after the war. Our desire for prohibition is industrial, and absolutely not political."

Contributions Stopped

Liquor Men in Springfield, Mass., Put End to Campaign Subscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Advance of the prohibition movement is reflected in the changing attitude of politicians and liquor dealers in this city. For the first time the Springfield Liquor Dealers Association will make no contributions toward the municipal campaign expenses of the two dominant parties this year. Previously the association always has given liberally to the Democratic and Republican parties, neither of which has ever supported the no-license issue.

Though the financial support of the liquor dealers has been withdrawn, it is understood that neither party will officially or unofficially support the prohibition measure at the December election. The issue will be permitted to work itself out without help or hindrance on the part of politicians, saloon keepers, or prohibition workers. Obviously the liquor dealers are aware of the futility of exerting themselves at this time, and the prohibitionists are said to be content to let conditions re-

main as they are until the national prohibition amendment goes into effect.

Chief William J. Quilty of the Springfield police department, speaking of the impending elimination of the liquor issue, said that without doubt if the sale of liquor is permanently prohibited, it will not be necessary to increase the police force in this city for 20 years to come, even taking into consideration an unexpectedly large increase in population.

A forerunner of the decrease in crime and disorderliness to be brought about by prohibition is given in the police reports for the period since the first restrictions were placed on the manufacture of liquor by the government. During the nine months of this year there have been only 933 arrests in this city on the charge of drunkenness as compared with 1854 arrests during the same months last year.

Missouri Dry Forces Alert

Watchers to Be Provided for Every Precinct in St. Louis and State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The dry forces in St. Louis expect to see that every vote cast for the prohibition amendment in November is counted. They have picked challengers and watchers for every one of the 500 St. Louis precincts and these officials have been duly certified by the St. Louis Board of Elections. The same arrangement is to be carried out by the Citizens Dry Alliance for every one of the 300 precincts in the State. In the counties the names will be submitted to the county courts so that appointments can be made and the certificates issued in time to prevent any last minute maneuver of the wets.

This will be the first time the prohibition forces have had such watchers and challengers, their presence being legalized now by the enactment of a law in the last legislature at the insistence of the dry interests. The dominant political parties have long had them here.

More than 1,500,000 pieces of literature, including 600,000 copies of the American Issue, a prohibition journal, will be distributed during October. All of the anti-liquor interests in the State have merged for the campaign under the title of the Citizens Dry Alliance.

PRODUCTION OF COAL SHOWS A FALLING OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the output of 12,535,000 tons of bituminous coal in the week ending Oct. 5 was a decrease of 462,000 tons over the production for the preceding week, Coal Age reports that the total not only exceeds the weekly requirements of the country by 4 per cent but helps to make up 3.2 per cent of the soft coal shortage. But anthracite production in the same week totaled 2,052,000 net tons, a decrease of 19,000 as compared with the output of the week ended Sept. 28. It is said that labor shortage and poor coal supply are again to the fore in the bituminous regions.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR 1918 ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British bureau of information announces that the approximate British casualties from the beginning of 1918 until October were more than 700,000, covering 39 weeks of fighting, the lowest figure for one week being 418, and the highest 40,000. These figures do not include the recent continuous fighting.

EDUCATIONAL

BEACON

An Incorporated Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. HILLSVIEW, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, both summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile, if desired. Country day students are made for taking children throughout the summer at HILLSVIEW.

FOR THE GIRLS—Household arts—cooking, home care, furnishing and decoration—gardening and horticulture.

FOR THE BOYS—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.

FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.

COLLEGE TRAINED LEADERS—Who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy. For illustrated booklet address:

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 144 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS. Telephone Brookline 7017

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music

Half a century in the front rank of American Music Schools. Unsurpassed faculty and equipment in all departments. Exceptional advantages for post-graduate and summer study in Theory and Composition, Orchestral Training, Department of Opera. Expression, Engagements for graduates. Students enrolled at any time.

Attractively appointed residence buildings. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

EUGEN YSAIE will teach a master class at the conservatory beginning Oct. 15

For catalogue address: MISS BEATRICE YSAIE, Highland Ave. and Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio

THE PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years beyond.

Classical and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. Ideal school for your boy or girl.

The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo. A prospectus will be mailed on application

MISS BROWN'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Is a high-class Commercial School, in session during the entire year. We train for successful business careers. Fall term begins Sept. 22. Students enter any Monday thereafter. Send for Booklet "B." MISS ABBIE A. BROWN, Principal

FOOD CUT DOWN IN RESTAURANTS

New Regulations of the United States Government Will Go Into Effect on Monday Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new fall regulations of the Food Administration for public eating places which go into effect next Monday, contain 12 definite orders, and hotels and restaurants are preparing to alter their methods of service in order to carry them out to the letter.

In brief, these rules prohibit the serving to one person at a meal of more than two ounces of Victory bread—which must contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes—or four ounces of other breads such as Boston brown bread, corn muffins or corn bread, and provide that no toast shall be served as a garniture or under meat, nor shall bread be brought to the table until the first course has been served.

Only one kind of meat shall be served to a patron at any one meal, and bacon may no longer be served as a garniture. Not more than half an ounce of butter shall be served to one person at a meal, nor more than half an ounce of Cheddar or American cheese.

The sugar bowl must go from public table or lunch counter, and not more than one teaspoonful of sugar may be served to a guest at a meal and that is not to be served unless requested. Moreover, no public eating place may use more than two pounds of sugar for every 90 meals served, this to include all uses of sugar, both on the table and in cooking, except such sugar as the Food Administration allows to hotels holding a bakery license. This bakery sugar may be used for no other purpose.

No food may be burned, and all waste must be fed to animals or reduced to obtain fats. No food may be used for any display purposes which will render it unfit to be eaten. Double cream may not be served, nor any cream containing more than 20 per cent of butter fat.

STEEL ALLOTMENTS REVISED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Blas furnaces, now running at capacity, are operated at the record production rate of 33,000 tons of steel and 42,000,000 tons of pig iron a year, it is announced by the War Industries Board. The demand is approximately 50,000,000 tons a year. Under a new plan of distribution, stocks on hand in the various shipbuilding and railroad equipment plants are being cut down, and immediate needs of other war industries are being met. An increase of 40,000 tons a week in production of steel plates has been accomplished.

EDUCATIONAL



834 BOYLSTON STREET

Day and Evening

Students may enter at any time there is a vacancy in course desired

No canvassers or solicitors employed

</

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

DES MOINES, IOWA

Yunker Brothers

62nd Anniversary Sales

Are Now in Progress

—with merchandising events such as measure up to what people expect of it.

Ye Gyfte Shoppe at Harris-Emery's

adding immensely to its fame with the exhibition and selling of

Art Lamps

—perhaps the most remarkable collection of beautiful lamps ever seen in Des Moines.

HOOD'S

Four Reliable West End Groceries Where Food Qualities Are Distinct and Prices Reasonable.

THE GREENWOOD HOOD GRO. CO. 48 and Grand Ave. 3021 University Ave. D. 18

HOOD GRO. CO. J. E. HOOD 2409 Oak Ave. D. 400

Our Aim Is to Please You U. S. Food Administration License No. G. 27072

The Fulton Market QUALITY PRICE SERVICE 418 SIXTH AVENUE Phone Walnut 2000. Prompt Delivery.

High Grade Groceries and Meats

Low Prices—Good Service ALBERT T. WALKER Phone Drake 100. 1361-1363 Forest Avenue

Barnes Cafeteria Company 610 Locust Street DES MOINES, IOWA Phone Market 1207

S. JOSEPH & SONS

Jewelers 400-402 Walnut Street

ALPHA FLORAL CO. J. S. WILSON, Jr., Prop. Corner Seventh and Walnut DES MOINES, IOWA

"Say it with Flowers" Exclusive Millinery "The Authentic Style Shop of Des Moines"

JAQUESS-CURRIER Sole Agents for KNOX HATS 411 "809" Trust

Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000. 5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages for sale.

4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits Send for circulars.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX World's Famous Clothes GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO. 402-411 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa

Mrs. Carolyn Putnam Crawford SCHOOL OF DANCING 203 Shaw Blvd., Des Moines, Ia. FALL TERM BEGINS OCT. 14TH Four Assistants

G. L. HOSTETLER—Photographer 300 K. P. BUILDING PRINTING—DESIGNING—ENGRAVING Copper-plate and steel die embossing. THE HOMESTAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. DENECKE'S Exclusive Selling Agents in CEDAR RAPIDS FOR BETTY WALES AND CO.-ED. DRESSERS.

Popular Prices. 117-121 South Second Street, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Hallett's 202 2ND AVE., PALACE THEATRE BLDG. EMERY'S 213 Second Avenue Phone 1200 Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties.

CROZER SHOES JAM. A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue STEPAK & VONDRACEK HARDWARE, STOVES, SPORTING GOODS Phonographs, Washing Machines, Etc.

LA CAMILLE CORSET SHOP Room 404, C. R. B. Bldg. Phone 1007 LUDY & TAYLOR CO. RELIABLE JEWELRY. 215 So. 3rd St.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia. SECURITY SAVINGS BANK MARSHALLTOWN Do a General Banking Business and pay 4% on Time and Savings Deposits

HELP WANTED—FEMALE WANTED—Young lady with some general office experience and knowledge of shorthand by manufacturing concern in the country; good opportunity for advancement; give full details regarding experience and salary expected to start. Address Box 230, Multitor Office, Boston.

WAITRESS WANTED Apply PILGRIM LUNCH, 30 West St., Boston

WANTED—General housework; no washing; three in family. MRS. J. MICHELE, 804 East 14th St., Fairview, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, exp. desires position in small office or as bookkeeper only in large office. L. S. Monitor, Oak Bldg., Chicago.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Bell Shoe Store

FOOT FITTERS 1. JENNERS 124 E. Main Street SHOES AND HOSIERY G. R. Kinney Company 311 NORTH BURGESS STREET

ROBERTSON

Furs and Fur Remodeling 301 South Burdick Street

Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS! In an examination many times elected by our clients as the best goods in the RIGHT BAR GAIN BASKET, where we carry the mops and all. "Come—and Economize." J. E. JONES & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

"THE PARIS" For First-Class Cleaning 200 W. Main Street. Phone 151.

VERNON R. McFEE MEN'S WEAR ELECTRIC DRY CLEANING Opposite Y. M. C. A.

REVERE BROS. SOFT WATER LAUNDRY Phone 452.

GILMORE BROS. Exclusive Millinery Second Floor

GILMORE BROS. Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise. Test them with trial order.

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE 109 So. Burdick Street. Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

BLOSSOM Fine Millinery 303 S. BURDICK ST.

GOSS FURNITURE New Davenport—New Lamps Furniture, Lamps and New Linens 4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

JEWELRY DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

Building, Shell and Heavy HARDWARE Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories, Bicycle Supplies. 212 EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN EDW. CO. 101 E. Main, 112 So. Burdick—W. W. 21008

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES COMMERCIAL AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY 202 Bank Bldg. Phone 2508. Kalamazoo, Mich.

CUTHBERT BATTERY SHOP 212 N. BURGESS STREET

BRANT'S BAKERY—Own plus, rolls, bread, cookies, home-made cake, all have the real home-made flavor. Telephone 4000. 304 W. Main.

S. O. BENNETT, SPOT CASH GROCER. We sell Knox Sparkling Gelatine 220 N. Burdick Street.

MIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP Pay Cash, Carry and Save 20% on Your Meats 114 South Burdick Street

J. E. VAN ROCHOVIC, high grade grocer. Knox Sparkling Gelatine always on hand. 316 So. West St. Phone 4082.

DE BOIT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and French Lunches. All our own make. Telephone 618.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. GROSS BROS. CLEANERS, DYERS, LAUNDRIES

We will take care of all your cleaning—from dry cleaning to the finest fabrics and laundering your collars to doing up the family wash.

OUR CARPET CLEANING DEPARTMENT cleans a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price. CALL MAIN 8080

You Will Appreciate AMAZON AUTOMOBILE TIRES They are guaranteed for 5000 miles

MORSE RUBBER CO., 220 Marquette Ave. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS Minneapolis, St. Paul, 727 Nicollet Ave., 380 Robert St.

Keeping Apace with Bootdom's Smartest KITZMAN BOOT SHOP 721 NICOLLET

FENNER MILLINERY 51 So. Eighth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS 151 HIGHLAND AVE. PHONES

DO NOT let HARTMAN have suitable places open for few ladies and helpers. 724 Second Avenue S.

ST. PAUL, MINN. SUITS AND OVERCOATS made to your measure at most reasonable prices; \$25 up; big selection of all-wool materials; buying direct of the mills enables me to offer very good values; satisfaction always guaranteed and given; TAILOR LEO, be satisfied. 28 East Seventh, St. Paul, Minn.

THEIRTS & GRANT SONS 240 W. 4TH ST. ST. PAUL, MINN.

NEW YORK CITY STORAGE. NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE 212 1/2 AVENUE. Phone 212 1/2. 212 1/2 AVENUE. Phone 212 1/2.

BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN COMPANY 1014 N. Broadway, NEW YORK

SUITS AND ROOMS furnished or unfurnished. Tel. PLAZA 2505.

WANTED—Home for father and small boy. Telephone Fremont 1387, or write A. S. Monitor, 21 East 40th St., N. Y. City.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



YOUNG & CHAFFET FURN. CO. THE BIG STORE

ANNOUNCES The October Sale of Coats for Women and Misses

and The October Sale of Silks and Dress Goods

Both events to be in force the entire month of October, offering decidedly unusual values every day.

One of Grand Rapids' FOREMOST STORES

Paul Steketee & Sons

Wurzburger's

The Shopping Center GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Our stocks are large and varied and beautiful and we are in hearty accord with the government in suggesting that you do your holiday shopping—early.

The Most Distinctive Styles in FALL SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, BLOUSES, MILLINERY Will Be Found at

Stern's

116 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGRAVED STATIONERY Invitations Announcements EDIPHONES

Everything for the Office THE TISCH-HINE CO. Pearl Street, near the Bridge, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Herkner's

WESTERN MICHIGAN LEADING JEWELERS 114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

HOUSEMAN & JONES

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING HART SCHAFFNER & MARX WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

WYOMING PARK REAL ESTATE S. H. WILSON & CO.

DUNN GARAGE STORAGE ACCESSORIES 572-574 Division Avenue, S. Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEWIS ELECTRIC CO. The Motor Firm INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

Mrs. Diamond's School of Dressmaking and Custom Shop

Oakes and Division Avenue Phone 1518 Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas THE HERRICK PIANO CO. New location—25 Iowa Avenue, N. W.

FLINT, MICH. H. H. STEWART Society Brand Clothes

Hats and Furnishings FLINT, MICHIGAN

GRACE HAT SHOP Suite 404 Bush Building S. E. Corner Kearney and Beach Sts. Phone 6048 FLINT, MICHIGAN

WRIGHT'S TIRE SHOP UNITED STATES TIRES, ACCESSORIES AND TIRE REPAIRING 510-512 N. Saginaw Street, FLINT, MICH. Bell Phone 3715

BALDWIN'S MEN'S WEAR AND LUGGAGE STORE is now open for business at their new location 500 So. Saginaw St., FLINT, MICH.

CLARK IRISH HARP ON SALE AND DISPLAY VOCAL STUDIO ANNA LOUISE GILLIES, 714 Clifford Street Phone 40

SAGINAW, MICH. Fall Hats, Suits and Dresses W. C. WIECHMANN

RICHTER—Gowns 510 S. GRANGER ST.

American State Bank 4 per cent Interest paid on Savings and Certificates RESOURCES OVER \$1,500,000.00

FRUEH'S "HOUSE OF FLOWERS" 514 GERRARD AVENUE

FRANK W. PERRY HIGH GRADE GROCERIES 204 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

Herpolsheimer Co.

Service is spelled with a capital "S" in this store.

A business conducted on the principles of mutual advantage.

THE BOSTON STORE CHARLES TRANKLA & CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

New Fall Arrivals for smart women. Assured Quality, Style and Workmanship at Moderate Prices.

Khaki Yarn Fancy Linens Art Needlework HANDKERCHIEFS TURKISH TOWELS WASH CLOTHS TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS

Wurzburger's Linen Store

Quality and Style FOR MEN

Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe 51 Monroe Avenue GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON COMPANY Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Shoes for Men and Boys

MCCURDY'S UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY "HURRY TO MCCURDY" 67 Div. Avenue St. Original Artistic 346 Bridge Street

Barrel Hats

BEATCH MARKET We have YOUR TABLE COMPLETE 243-245 Monroe Avenue

N. G. BASHARA THE QUALITY GROCER 128-129 E. Fulton Street

Miss Teal Confectionery, Soda Fountain, Service, Light and Table d'Hôte Luncheons

National City Bank Building SWEET'S CANDY SHOP TABLE D'HOTE AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS 113 E. Fulton Street

Cody Hotel Cafeteria Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through Cody Hotel Lobby GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KODAKS, SUPPLIES, PICTURES FRAMING AND ART GOODS THE CAMERA SHOP, Inc. 10 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JACKSON, MICH. We Solicit Your Patronage for MEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS as well as shoes for men, women and children Marvin, Burnett & Mitchell JACKSON, MICH.

Jacobson's Ladies and Misses' Outer Garments JACKSON MICHIGAN

R. L. (Ike) KANTLEHNER The Biggest Little Jewelry Store in Jackson 515 EAST MAIN Bell Phone 903

STRAUB & SCOTT Distinctive Millinery 115 N. JACKSON STREET

MYRON STILWELL Groceries 400 SOUTH MECHANIC ST. Both Phones 800 We Pride Ourselves on Prompt Delivery

J. W. MCKIE Cleaning and Pressing 127 E. Cortland Phones 407

ARTHUR PICKLES PLUMBING Corner Francis and Washington

EDWARD A. BANCKER Insurance 508 CARTER BUILDING

CHAS. E. RIGGS Bell 1284-71 120 W. Cortland St. City Club Bldg. OGDEN'S DRY CLEANER

ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP JACKSON, MICH. 200 FRANCIS STREET

DENVER, COL.

JOY'S BUTTER SHOP

Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese—THAT ARE JOYS

Direct from producer to consumer. We charge all our Butter fresh every day from the best separator cream.

"WATCH US MAKE IT" REAL BUTTERMILK 15c PER GALLON And Joy Service. R. E. JOY, Prop., 1303 Lawrence St.

HOFF-SCHROEDER Denver's Largest and Finest CAFETERIA 1445 WELTON STREET. TEL. MAIN 7492.

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY "HIGHEST MILLS FROM CLEAR COWS" 1805 Blake St., DENVER. Tel. Main 6128

Hedgcock and Jones The Specialty Store of the West: LUMENS - LACES - NOVELTIES 719-167 ST. DENVER

THE A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co. DENVER

A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO. Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising—Your Money will always most its Equal at the Store Accommodating IN DENVER, COLORADO

RIBBONS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel Corner 16th and Arapahoe Streets

SHOE REPAIRING Eastern Shoe Repair Factory "YELLOW FRONT" M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor Work Called-For and Delivered Without Extra Charge

Phone Main 2425, 1535 Champa Street FASHION BOOT SHOP WOMEN'S NEW FALL SHOES 933 16th. Upstairs Opposite Joslins.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAYLAUNDRY "We return all but the dirt" 250 South Broadway Phone South 103

THE SANITARY CLEANING SHOPS, 11 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. Suits and dresses thoroughly cleaned and pressed; satisfaction guaranteed. Tel. Main 6706, or Parcel Post.

THE GIGANTIC Cleaners and Tailors Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed—\$1.00 700 E. Colfax, DENVER. Tel. York 410-5504.

O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO. QUALITY JEWELRY Mfg. Jewelers. Accurate Watch Repairing 527 15th St., cor. Chippewa, DENVER Phone M. 4440

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. ALL GRADES OF COAL "Quality and Service" Phone Main 4000. 300 Sixteenth St., DENVER

The New AMPLIPHONE Has Wonderful tonal qualities. Come in and hear it. Plays all records. Separate Shirts and Drawers, 65c and up.

KNIGHT-ATMORE PIANO CO., 400 15th Street, Denver

MOTOR STORAGE & TRANSIT CO. 2140 E. Colfax, Denver, Colorado. Moving, Storing and Shipping. Forwarding and Distributing Agents.

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co. Special attention given to repair work. Phone Main 1150. 1200-37 W. 10th St., Denver, Colo.

THE UNION PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY Quality Service. Printers and Publishers 1201 Champa St. Phone Main 5423

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS 1437 Glenmar Place Tel. Cha. 4012

HENRY MILLER & CO., DENVER Great Book and Camera Work Cement Ash Pits Delivered and Set Up 3250 Columbine St. Tel. Main 1022.

R. C. FORD HAT CO. HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS Main 10th Bldg., 10th & Welton St., Denver

WM. H. NOEL Men's Furnishings Goods 831 Fifteenth Street, Denver

GEORGE A. PULLEN STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIR CO. 1331-33 Lawrence St. Phone Main 725.

BATTLE CREEK The Gift Shop 6 Arcade Battle Creek, Michigan

NOVELTIES FINE STATIONERY

R. J. Bolster Refined Millinery 40-42 West Main Street.

McCOY JEWELRY CO. Battle Creek's Popular Price Jewelers and Opticians

Ward Building 39 North Jefferson, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

F. A. RIGLER INK COMPANY Fine Printing Inks Bronze and Metallic Inks, Oils, Varnishes and Dyes Main Office and Factory BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

Military Outfitters With a Conscience THE "BUTCHER SHOP" 30 W. Main Street, BATTLE CREEK

B. W. KRIBS Florist 41 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE—Both Phones

FT. DODGE, IA. SHORT ORDERS W. H. DESSINGER & SON ROYAL CAFE Open All Night 523 Central Avenue

TORONTO, CANADA

WOOLNOUGH CORSETS

Ready to Wear and To Order Style and Fit Specialists STORE, 386 Yonge Open Evenings

Murray-Kay, Limited TWO STORES MURRAY STORE, 17-31 King St. E. for Men's and Women's Ready to Wear, Linens, Dress Materials, etc. KAY STORE, 96-98 King St. W. for Carpets and Furnishings of All Kinds.

MILLINERY MISS P. E. DODGE 137 Roncesvalles Ave. Parkdale 820

Overland Automobiles and Service 100 Richmond Street, W. TORONTO

Imperial Bank of Canada Total Assets, \$100,546,931.24. Savings Department at all Branches. 125 Branches throughout Canada.

BRIGHTON LAUNDRY Limited (The Careful Laundrymen) Launderers to Discriminating People. 300-302 BLOOR STREET, W. Telephone: College 3301-1917

SEND US YOUR BUNDLES LANGLEY'S LIMITED CLEANERS AND DYERS Read office and works, 288 Sunnyside St. Tel. N. 6200

Why not ring in your order to the PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited COLLEGE 314

M McLeod & Kenney ARTISTIC PRINTERS 89 Church Street

WOMAN'S BAKERY A. H. LEAKE, Proprietor CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS 480 College St., C. 1401. 270 College St., C. 2507.

IRISH & MAULSON, Limited Insurance Brokers TORONTO NEW YORK MONTREAL

DURANCE BROS. INSURANCE 72 Queen St. W. Tel. M-2272

MRS. ALLAN SMITH MILLINERY IMPORTER 744-44 Yonge Street TORONTO

OTTAWA, ONT. Fisher's Hat Shop at Frahm Craft 110-112 Sparks Street

FINE PERIOD FURNITURE Exact Reproductions STEWART & CO., 1000 Avenue Street

MASSON'S SHOES

FRANK MOSSOP Everything in Groceries 602 18th Avenue E. Phone M 1823

THE BREWER STUDIO Artistic Photography CALGARY, ALBERTA

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Warm Underwear for these fall days (the Cooper-Kind). Union Suits \$2.25 and up. Separate

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Nancy's Runaway Umbrella

Once there was a little black umbrella, and Nancy was carrying him over her head, on the way to school. It wasn't raining hard; just a few drops were coming down now and then, but the wind was blowing and blowing, and the little umbrella was slipping and nipping in the wind.

"Dear me!" said the little umbrella, "I don't see why I always have to stand so stiff and still and sedate, and just spend all the days, when I'm permitted to go out of doors, held straight up in the air, keeping raindrops off Nancy Nixon. See! I could run and skip and trip and have just as much fun as she does, if I could only get out of her hand." And he gave another little flit and flip-flopped in the wind. But Nancy tightened her fingers on his crooked handle and held him all the closer.

"Ho, ho! She thinks she can keep me, when I want to go," he cried, rebelliously. "Well, well, Miss Nancy, we'll see! We'll see!" And he gave a mighty jerk with the wind and went sailing, sailing, up in the air. It was great to be free, just to do what he chose! He kicked up his handle behind him. He skipped and he danced and he jigged! He circled and he whirled and he twirled!

"Oh, little umbrella, come back! Come back!" cried Nancy, chasing after below, and stretching her arms up toward him.

"Ho, ho, ho! No, no, no!" cried the little umbrella, and he raced on so swiftly ahead that Nancy was soon lost to sight.

"Oh, now I can play and play all day!" cried the little umbrella. "I can be just as real a little girl as Nancy—only, first, I should like a hat like Nancy's, a little straw hat with pink flowers and blue ribbons."

So off he skipped, till he saw down below little Miss Lacey, and Lottie Lacey was wearing a hat for all the world like Nancy's, a little straw hat with pink flowers and blue ribbons.

So the little umbrella went slanting downward.

"How funny! How funny!" laughed Lottie. "Here's a runaway umbrella!" But, just as she spoke, zip! went the wind, off went her hat, and the little black umbrella caught the hat on the point of his stick, and went sailing off with the hat on his head!

"Oh, little umbrella, little umbrella, please give me back my hat!" cried Lottie, chasing along below.

"Ho, ho, ho! No, no, no!" cried the little umbrella, and he raced on so swiftly ahead that Lottie was soon lost to sight.

"Oh, now I've a beautiful hat!" he rejoiced. "I'm as real a little girl as Nancy—only I should like a little blue dress like Nancy's."

So off he skipped, till he saw down below pretty Miss Polly Perkins, and Polly Perkins wore on her shoulders a beautiful, sky-blue scarf, just the color of Nancy's dress. So the little umbrella went slanting downward.

"How funny! How funny!" laughed Polly. "Here's a runaway umbrella!" But, just as she spoke, zip! went the wind, off went her scarf, the little umbrella got right inside it, and the wind wrapped it round and round his stick! Then off he went sailing away, wearing the sky-blue scarf!

"Oh, little umbrella, little umbrella, please give me back my scarf!" cried Polly, chasing along below.

"Ho, ho, ho! No, no, no!" cried the little umbrella, and he raced on so swiftly ahead that Polly was soon lost to sight.

"Oh, now I've a beautiful hat and a dress," he rejoiced. "I'm as real a little girl as Nancy—only I should like a little white stocking, not two white stockings, as Nancy has, for I've only one leg!" All I need is one little stocking, just one!

So off he skipped, till he saw down below jolly Miss Jennie Joslyn, and Jennie was standing beside a clothes-line, watching her mother take in the clothes, to get them safely out of the rain. Just above Jennie's head on the line was flapping and blowing her little white stocking. So the little umbrella went slanting downward.

"How funny! How funny!" laughed Jennie Joslyn. "Here's a runaway umbrella!" But, just as she spoke, zip! went the wind, off the line blew the stocking, the little umbrella stuck his handle right down inside, and off he went, wearing the stocking!

"Oh, little umbrella, little umbrella, please give me back my stocking!" cried Jennie, chasing along below.

"Ho, ho, ho! No, no, no!" cried the little umbrella, and he raced on so swiftly ahead that Jennie was soon lost to sight.

"Oh, now I've a beautiful hat, a dress and a fine white stocking!" he rejoiced. "I'm as real a little girl as Nancy—only I should like a little black slipper."

So off he skipped, till he saw down below sweet Miss Sally Stickins. Sally had found a puddle of mud, one little foot was stuck in the mud, and, as she pulled to get it loose, she jerked her foot right out of its slipper and left the slipper wedged in the mud. Then zip! with the wind, the little umbrella swooped down upon it. Into the heel and toe he slipped his crooked handle, and then he pulled the slipper loose and went sailing, sailing away!

"Oh, little umbrella, little umbrella, please give me back my slipper!" cried Sally, chasing along below.

"Ho, ho, ho! No, no, no!" cried the little umbrella, and he raced on so swiftly ahead that Sally was soon lost to sight.

"Oh, now I've a beautiful hat and a dress, a fine white stocking and shiny black shoe!" he rejoiced. "I'm as real a little girl as Nancy. So

I'll play and I'll play and I'll play all day!" He kicked up his handle before, he kicked up his handle behind! He skipped and he danced and he jigged! He circled and he whirled and he twirled. But, by and by, he began to be not so happy.

"It's because I have no one to play with," he said, and he floated low near the earth and hung to the branch of a tree. Then he called to every umbrella that bobbed by on the sidewalk below him.

"Umbrella, little umbrella, come run away and play with me." But the little umbrellas stood straight and stiff and still and sedate. They looked neither to the right nor to the left, but went on about their business. And never a word did they answer, till one large Grandpa Umbrella spoke to him very sternly.

"You naughty, foolish umbrella, shame on you! Shame, for running away! And in clothes you've not even asked leave to borrow! Don't you know you can't run away from the purpose for which you were made? You were made to keep raindrops off Nancy Nixon. So, if you truly wish to be happy, go back and do your work, and play when work time is over."

"I don't care what you say! I don't care," the little umbrella made answer, but really and truly he did care and he took his pretty blue dress and wiped off one large, dripping tear. Then he skipped away and tried to play. But what was the fun of playing alone? And all the time he was thinking what Grandpa Umbrella had said.

"Did Nancy get wet now, do you suppose?" he asked himself over and over. Truly, thinking of that, made playing no fun at all. At last, of a sudden, the noisy old wind collapsed. It dropped him kerplunk to the earth, and blew not another breath! And then, if you'll believe it, he couldn't move a single rib. He couldn't dance or skip or sail! Quite motionless he lay there, while the rain came down in torrents.

"Oh, dear!" he thought. "Will it wet little Lottie Lacey's hat?" But Lottie Lacey's hat, when he fell, had bounced off the point of his stick and rolled down underneath him. So, though he couldn't move, he was thankful to think he could keep the rain off Lottie's hat and Polly's scarf and Jennie's stocking and Sally's slipper.

"Oh, dear!" he began to cry. "I never was meant to be a little girl. I was meant to be an umbrella! If Nancy would only come and pick me up out of the mud, I should never run away again. Oh, how I should like to see Nancy! How proud I would be to let her hold me up straight and fine, and to keep the raindrops off her. Then, after my work was done, the thing I should like most of all to play, is ring-around-the-rosy with my good old friends in the dear, blue china umbrella stand, in Nancy Nixon's hall."

At last the rain stopped falling in torrents. Again it was only a few little drops that came gently pattering down. Then the little umbrella almost stopped his crying. He felt certain that, since he was sorry for what he had done and meant never to run away again, somehow Nancy would surely find him. The sun was making a rainbow in the sky when along came Nancy Nixon, and with Nancy were walking, all arm in arm, little Miss Lacey, pretty Miss Polly Perkins, jolly Miss Jennie Joslyn, and sweet Miss Sally Stickins.

"Oh, there's my little umbrella!" cried Nancy, and she hopped up and down as she spied him.

"Oh, there's my little straw hat!" cried Lottie.

"Oh, there's my little blue scarf!" cried Polly.

"Oh, there's my little white stocking!" cried Jennie.

"Oh, there's my little black slipper!" cried Sally.

Sally took her shoe, and Jennie took her stocking, and Polly took her scarf, and Lottie took her hat, and Nancy took the little umbrella! And she held him up over all of them, as squeezed up close together, they walked off up the street.

"A Swarm of Bees in May"

"A swarm of Bees in May Is worth a load of hay."

So keep your skeps out handy, Or else they'll get away.

Blue sky, full of fair winds, Meadows full of sweetness, Gardens all abloom.

Your bees may get away.

"A swarm of Bees in June Is worth a silver spoon."

So take your key and dust-pan And ring the swarm a tune.

Way down in the garden, Gay with red Sweet-William, Ting your bees a summer song, For well they love a tune.

"A swarm that's in July Is hardly worth a fly."

But feed them through the winter; They'll pay you by and by.

When the Spring awakes them To the sunny orchards,

And they gather in their gold, They'll pay you by and by.

—Elizabeth S. Fleming.

Device for Salting

Wooden Ships

A simple device, which is operated with the aid of compressed air, is being used in more quickly placing salt between the ceiling and the planking of wooden ships, says Popular Mechanics—a practice followed to preserve the wood above the water line. A hole is bored in the ceiling, outside of which a salt-filled tin box is placed. Then a jet of air is forced into the box and it is quickly emptied, causing the salt to enter and fill the numerous pockets and crevices between the ribs.



"They seem to enjoy themselves, in spite of their top-heavy black hats"

Among the Mountains of Wales

Wales, as you well know from your school maps and geography lessons, is a very small country, full of very big mountains and very long words. Of course, it is full of other things, too—excellent things, like unity and patriotism and very beautiful scenery and music. Everywhere in Wales, in humble tiny gray villages and on stony hillsides, as well as in the towns, you find people singing; and they sing astonishingly well, too, even when they have had little or no training. They love to sing their national hymns, seeming to know instinctively just how to take up the various parts in the rendering of the songs, and they are proud of their old Welsh poems, manners and customs.

One of the most interesting and characteristic of these customs is that of holding, once a year, a great music festival, which is called the Eisteddfod. (You remember that Wales is the land of long and unpronounceable names; the best way for a stranger to do is to spell the word which he wishes to say, and then to let the Welshman say it.) This festival is believed to have been held in Wales ever since the Seventh Century, which is a very long while for such a ceremony to have lasted; this shows you how loyal the Welsh are to their old customs. In very ancient times many peoples held similar festivals or fairs; the Greeks had great athletic meets and contests, for they were especially fond of races and games, and the old Irish used to have periodical fairs, which were held for a while on Tara Hill, near Dublin. You see, in those times, people lived at great distances from each other and they had no easy way of getting about. Yet they had to meet occasionally, in some place where they could exchange news, hear songs and poems, enter into contests with each other and buy, sell or exchange their belongings and produce. That gives you some idea of why the Welsh came so early to establish their Eisteddfod.

In these long-ago days, the Welsh had a curious form of religion in which they worshiped nature—the sun, the moon and stars, the trees and plants; and the priests or ministers of this religion were called druids. On Salisbury Plain, in England, is one of the most famous ruined temples of the druids, which were always open to the wind and the sun, being simply great circles of enormous unheaven stones. The druids wore white robes, or sometimes robes of soft blue or green, like the sky and the trees, the water or the shimmer of the moonlight. They conducted solemn and rather mysterious ceremonies and rites, and they still open the Eisteddfod with the famous Gorsedd prayer, recited in the Welsh language.

On the first morning of the Eisteddfod, if you were in Wales, you would see people trooping from all directions toward the grounds. Down the steep hillsides they come, dressed in their very best, sometimes wearing bright-colored clothes, with the quaint tall and shining hats, worn by these little girls in the picture; up they climb from the low villages, crouching in the valleys, where the rushing brooks make music which is typically Welsh and constant, too. The mountain hamlets, within sight of lofty Snowdon, mountain of the bards, and the sober little towns, they must alike be emptied of their inhabitants, for we read that, at the Eisteddfod, recently held, thousands of persons attended. They are all hungry for this festival of song and poetry, which so wonderfully displays the real spirit of the Welsh.

Well, the druids conduct their

The Sea Urchin Makes a Discovery

The sea urchin was about to go to his garden one morning, when the idea came to him to go up toward the shore. Perhaps there might be some fish there whom he could help, and it was even better to help some fish get off the sand or the rocks than to spend all of his time in his garden. So he swam and crawled up near the shore, where he was half out of the water. You might have taken him for a moving tuft of grass, if you had seen him. As he did not find any little fish stranded on the shore, the sea urchin was on the point of leaving for his garden, when he happened to look toward some rocks, which projected above the surface of the water, and there he saw something which he thought might be a fish or it might be a sort of seaweed.

The sea urchin went as rapidly as he could to the rock, and at first he thought he had found a jellyfish—not his old friend, to be sure, for the jellyfish he had known was of a bluish tinge, while this one was reddish brown, but quite like jelly, and smaller. The sea urchin wanted to ask this creature whether it was some kind of a fish, what kind of a fish it was, and a great many other things; but he knew that, if this was really a fish, the first thing he would want to feel under the water, as a fish who is stuck on a rock does not feel much like talking. So the sea urchin helped him down, without a word.

What a change came over the bit of jelly, when once it was in the water! The sea urchin was amazed. Arms and tentacles began to appear on it, delicate little wavy tubes, and things hardly thicker than a hair, or very thin, flower petals, spread out from it; it became prettier and prettier in color, as well as form, and just below its tentacles appeared the loveliest blue spots.

The sea urchin might have remained silent a long while in his wonder and admiration at the beautiful creature, if he had not heard the softest, sweetest voice saying, "I want to thank you, gallant sea urchin, for helping me get off that rock."

"It was a delight to be of any assistance to you, fair creature," whispered the sea urchin, in awe at the still increasing loveliness of the wonderful fish. "May I ask your name?"

"Beadlet is my name," answered she. "I belong to the anemone family. A great many of my sister anemones are far prettier than I. You should

see my sister Daisy, or my brother Thick Arm."

"It is enough to have seen you, fair Beadlet," he answered, "or should I say Miss Anemone?"

The anemone smiled gently. "Either Beadlet or Anemone will do, but nothing more. Now, I am afraid that I am keeping you from your work, for I saw that you were going to start off, when you glanced toward me on the rock, and came there so kindly. Please don't let me keep you from it any longer."

"Yes, I was going to my garden," the sea urchin confessed, rather reluctantly, for he did not want to leave the anemone. Then a thought came to him: "Beadlet, wouldn't you like to see my garden? It is not great at all, but it is pretty, and I have taken good care of it. I think it would interest you."

"Oh, I would love to visit it," she answered. "What kind of flowers have you?"

The sea urchin looked sad for a moment, and then answered: "I have not started a flower garden yet. I have thought I would have one, but mine is a vegetable garden."

"Why, that is splendid," said Beadlet, enthusiastically, almost shutting herself up and opening again. "I think every one who can should grow vegetables. Won't you take me over to it now?"

"Do you really mean that you will come to visit my garden?" asked the sea urchin.

"I cannot think of a greater pleasure," answered the anemone.

The sea urchin, without another word, led the way to the pretty garden, on which he had spent several months. He looked around once or twice, and, finding that the anemone moved slowly in the water, waited patiently for her. When, at length, they came to the entrance of the garden, the minnow was there, and called, "Where have you been all the morning?"

The sea urchin did not have to answer, for the anemone came where the minnow could see her, and said softly: "I am sorry that your friend is late, but it was my fault. He helped me off the rock."

"I beg pardon," said the minnow breathlessly, and he couldn't add another word.

"This is my friend and fellow gardener, the minnow," said the sea urchin to Beadlet. "You must see his garden, as well as mine."

The minnow only wiggled around a little, but the anemone answered: "Indeed, I would like to see your friend's garden."

Still the minnow could not say a word, as he followed the sea urchin and anemone around the sea urchin's garden and then around his own garden. Finally Beadlet turned to him and said: "You have a garden which you may well be proud of."

"Yes," replied the minnow, "I enjoy it very much. I hope you will come to see it often."

"Yes, I will," answered the anemone, "but you fishes must not pay a bit more attention to me or I will not stay. I am afraid I shall not be of much use to you, but, at least, I will try not to hinder you. Please don't mind about me any more. I will watch you work and I may learn how to do something in a garden."

"I guess we must get to work, minnow," sighed the sea urchin, and the two left the anemone.

"Do you know what Beadlet makes me think of?" said the minnow, just as soon as they were working together on the sea urchin's garden, where she would not hear. "She is ever so much more beautiful than the jellyfish, but she makes me think of him."

"If you had seen her on the rock, you might have thought it was a jellyfish," answered the sea urchin; "but, in the water, she is so beautiful and of

such a delicate loveliness that I could hardly think of him, graceful as he is." "Yes, Beadlet is very beautiful," assented the minnow. "But is she just going to look at us work or can she do something in our gardens?"

"The last thing I'm thinking about is what the anemone can do in our gardens," said the sea urchin; "she is lovelier than any flower in the sea, and every garden needs to have some things for beauty. We have really neglected this, in not tending to flowers. We should have had flowers, but, with Beadlet, we shall not need flowers, unless she herself wishes them."

"Are you going to let her have a flower garden here?" asked the minnow.

"That is an excellent idea," said the sea urchin. "Anemone will be delighted, for the first thing she inquired about, when I spoke of a garden, was flowers; so I know she loves them. How pleasant it will be to have her work here with us! We have an abundance of vegetables and water grasses, to share with her, and she will provide us with flowers."

Nero on Business Bent

"There," said the baker, as he took the last loaf of bread out of the oven, "that's as handsome a batch of bread as ever was baked. I'll take it right upstairs to the store."

Very soon little Sophie came into the bakery and said: "My mother wants a loaf of fresh bread, please."

"Here it is," said the baker, "just fresh from the oven. It will keep your hands warm all the way home." So saying he wrapped the bread in a brown paper and handed it to the little girl, who then gave him the money for it.

As she opened the door to go out, a big dog walked in—a great shaggy fellow, with a basket in his mouth. He was all alone, but he evidently knew what to do. Sophie stopped to look, for she had never known a dog to go to the store before.

"Why, here is Nero. Good dog! Good!" said the baker. "Have you come for the bread?"

Nero walked to the baker and held his head up, as if to offer the basket. In the basket was the money for a loaf of bread. The baker put the money in the money drawer and then waited to see what the dog would do.

Nero looked at him as if surprised, and then gave a sharp "Bow-wow!"

"Well, it is too bad to tease such a good dog as you are; here's your bread," said the baker taking down a loaf. He wrapped it in paper and placed it in the basket, and the dog wagged his tail with delight. Then, taking his basket again, he stalked out of the door which Sophie held open and walked up the street. Sophie's home lay in the same direction, so she walked on behind Nero and saw him go steadily along and then cross the street and go into a house where a lady was watching for him.

"Guess what I saw at the bakery," said Sophie, when she reached home. Her mother and father and the children guessed and guessed. "Pies, cookies, rolls, biscuits, muffins, doughnuts, buns, gingerbread, gingerbread—yes, Sophie had seen all these, but they were not what she meant. At last, when all the things usually seen in a bakery had been guessed, Sophie told about Nero, the clever dog who had bought a loaf of bread."

—Emilie Poulsson, in "In the Child's World."

As to Old-Time Armor

While these metal clothes, uncomfortable, hot and heavy though they were, have been a necessary style of wearing apparel ever since the forgotten ages when men began to quarrel and to strive, writes E. S. Brooks, in "Stories of the Middle Ages," it was not until a comparatively recent date that warriors rode to battle wholly incased in armor. The Assyrians and Egyptians, the Greeks and Romans of the earlier days, were satisfied with such partial protection as would shield . . . part of their bodies. . . . The stout old Roman legionaries, bronzed and scarred with exposure and fighting, laughed rather contemptuously at the fresh levies which, when sent to the field, wished to shield their bodies as much as possible. Indeed, the first use of the word armor, as we understand it, is found in the works of a military writer of the latter part of the Fourth Century A. D., one T. Vegetius Renatus, who refers to armor as a defense worn only by the young troops; so, you see that, after all, the boys were the first to incase themselves in armor and were the earliest of the knights.

Points of View

I'm thankful that it doesn't rain. So I can go and play.

I'm thankful that I'm growing big, And bigger every day.

I'm thankful for a holiday, For football, dogs and skates;

For candy and all sorts of things; For our United States!

I'm thankful for my rubber boots, And that my hair won't curl.

And oh! I'm thankful every day That I am not a girl.

—Abbie Farwell Brown.

The Wool of the Llama

The wool of this curious animal is largely in use in Bolivia, where the traveler may see Indian women, sitting before their huts and spinning the wool, while they watch their flocks. These women use hand looms, on which they make blankets and shawls.

About Amyas Leigh's Boyhood

"Now this young gentleman, Amyas Leigh, though come of as good blood as any in Devon, and having lived all his life in what we should even now call the very best society, and being (on account of the valor, courtesy, and truly noble qualities which he showed forth in his most eventful life) chosen by me as the hero and center of this story, was not, saving for his good looks, by any means what would be called nowadays an 'interesting' youth, still less a 'highly educated' one; for, with the exception of a little Latin, which had been driven into him by repeated blows, as if it had been a nail, he knew no books whatsoever, save his Bible, his prayer book, the old 'Mort d'Arthur' of Caxton's edition, which lay in the great bay window in the hall, and the translation of 'Las Casas' History of the West Indies, which lay beside it. . . ."

"He held that the swallows slept all the winter at the bottom of the horsepond; talked, like Raleigh, Gaucwil, and other low persons, with a broad Devonshire accent; and was in many other respects so very ignorant a youth, that any pert monitor in a national school might have had a hearty laugh at him. Nevertheless, this ignorant young savage, 'vacant of the glorious gains of the Nineteenth Century . . . had learnt certain things which he would hardly have been taught just now in any school in England; for his training had been that of the old Persians, 'to speak the truth and to draw the bow,' both of which savage virtues he had acquired to perfection, as well as the equally savage ones of . . . believing it to be the finest thing in the world to be a gentleman; by which word he had been taught to understand the careful habit of causing needless pain to no human being, poor or rich, and of taking pride in giving up his own pleasure . . . Moreover, having been entrusted for the last year with the breaking of a colt, and the care of young hawks which his father had received from Lundy Isle, he had been profiting much, by the means of those coarse and frivolous amusements, in perseverance, thoughtfulness, and the habit of keeping his temper; and though he had never had a single 'object lesson,' or had been taught to 'use his intellectual powers,' he knew the names and ways of every bird, and fish, and fly, and could read, as cunningly as the oldest sailor, the meaning of every drift of cloud which crossed the heavens."

"Neither was he what would be nowadays called by many a pious child, . . . he . . . read the day's Psalms with his mother every evening, and had learned from her and from his father (as he proved well in after life) that it was infinitely noble to do right and infinitely base to do wrong. . . . It is a question, however, on the whole, whether, though grossly ignorant (according to our modern notions) . . . he was altogether untrained in manhood, virtue and godliness; and whether the barbaric narrowness of his information was not somewhat counter-balanced both in him and in the rest of his generation by the depth, and breadth, and healthiness of his education. . . ."

"And as he stands there with beating heart and kindling eye, the cool breeze whistling through his long, fair curls, he is a symbol, though he knows it not, of brave young England, longing to wing its way out of its island prison, to discover and to traffic, to colonize and to civilize. . . . Patience, young Amyas! Thou too shalt forth, and westward ho, beyond thy wildest dreams; and see brave sights, and do brave deeds, which no man has since the foundation of the world. Thou too shalt face invaders stronger and more cruel far than Dane or Norman, and bear thy part in that great Titan strife before the renown of which the name of Salamis shall fade away!"—From "Westward Ho!" by Charles Kingsley.

Preserving Autumn Leaves

What boy or girl, who has seen the autumn leaves in all their glorious coloring, has not wished that these colors might be preserved. There really is no reason why this should not be done, for it is not a difficult matter. You should first put the stems in water, allowing them to stand for 24 hours. The next step is to go over the leaves with a smooth iron that is hot, but not too hot. Of course, you must not put the iron directly on the leaves, for then they would be ruined. Your object is to remove the moisture, and the best plan you can follow is to put the leaves between several sheets of blotting paper, before ironing them. You must use the iron rapidly, and cover all of the space above the leaf. If the work has been done carefully, the colors will be made permanent. A little experimenting may be necessary to learn just how hot the iron should be with different kinds of leaves.

If you want to keep the leaves a considerable time, store them in a tight box, preferably a box made of tin, with a close-fitting cover. You can give the leaves an attractive gloss by covering them with varnish, after they have been thoroughly dried. Leaves, prepared in this way, have considerable decorative value. They may be used freely about the house during the winter months, either alone or in connection with flowers. They look particularly attractive, when employed as a background for straw flowers and similar dried blossoms.

THE HOME FORUM

Queen Victoria and the Irish Soldiers

At the time of the South African war Queen Victoria was especially pleased with the gallantry of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Marquess of Lorne, in his book, "Victoria R. L. Her Life and Empire," writes:

"The Queen was determined to thank the Irish herself, and intimated to Lord Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant, that she would arrive in Dublin early in April. 'The Queen is happy to be once more among her Irish people, from whom she has again received so warm a welcome.' Thus she wrote a day or two after. She was much gratified by her reception from the thousands who saw her as she drove through the streets of the Irish capital, after landing at Kingstown. In the harbor the Channel Fleet had met and saluted her, and in the evening every vessel was outlined by electric light.

"On the first Saturday thirty-five thousand school-children were gathered together in Phoenix Park, the Queen ordering that her carriage should be driven at a walking pace. She was much amused when a little child cried out, 'Shure, you're a nice old lady.' A party of children from Mayo, through some accident, arrived too late, and the Queen at once arranged that they should have an interview all to themselves the following afternoon. The uniform of the Household Cavalry was again seen in the streets of Dublin as Her Majesty's escort, and nothing could have been more cordial and more courteous than the conduct of the people."

The Queen left "after a review of the Dublin garrison, and the Curragh Camp troops in Phoenix Park. It will always remain a pleasant memory with the citizens of Dublin that the last state visit of the Queen's great reign was paid to them in order to show her sympathy with the Irish people and her appreciation of the gallantry of her Irish soldiers."

Sunset

The sun is setting—not in colors gay,
But pure as when he blazed with
noonday heat;
The upland path is gold before my
feet.
Save where long, dancing, poplar-
shadows play, . . .

Above is peace; below is gleeful strife;
Aflame with sunshine, battling with
the wind.
The trees rejoice in plenitude of life:
A sea of light is sleeping in the west.
Untroubled light, o'erflowing heart
and mind
With that empyreal rapture, which is
rest.
—Constance C. W. Naden.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not credited to it in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING IN OTHER COUNTRIES
Up to 16 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents 3 cents
Up to 32 pages, 3 cents 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1118 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE HEBREW OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
"THE HEBREW OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Road Into Toledo

Thou chivalrous Toledo,—hail!
Thou quaint old town of bygone
days;
Where the Moorish sword-blades shone,
Which all the world had learned to
praise.

Here naught but solitude now reigns:
Decayed—deserted—silent all!
While Alcazar's windows and doors
From their old rusty hinges fall.

A lordly castle once, is now
A common inn, in vulgar hands,
Yet still the ancient coat of arms
Over the open portal stands.

These naked, gray-green, gloomy rocks
That from the banks of Tagus rise,
They know the buoyant, stirring past,
Where now but desolation lies.

Where once Muhammad's name was
pealed,
And to Jehovah hymns were sung,
The locomotive's noise alone
Is heard these solitudes among. . . .
—Hans Christian Andersen.

The Moral Idea and the Nation

In "Pages From the Journal of an Author," by Fyodor Dostoevsky, translated from the Russian by S. Kotliarsky and J. Middleton Murry, Dostoevsky's reply is given to a critic who severely criticized his lecture on Pushkin. The following is an extract: "Now I come to your views on 'personal perfection in the spirit of Christian love' and to what you call its insufficiency in comparison with 'social ideals,' and above all in comparison with 'political institutions.'"

"In this indeed is the strength of a great moral idea, that it unites people into the strongest union, that it is not measured by immediate advantage, but it guides the future of men toward eternal aims and absolute joy. Wherever will you unite men for the attainment of your civic aims if you have no foundation of a primary, 'great moral idea? Moral ideas are all of one kind: all of them are based upon the idea of absolute personal self-perfection in the future, in the ideal, since self-perfection bears in it all things, all aspirations, all yearnings, and from it therefore spring all our civic ideals also. Try to unite people into a civic society with the one sole aim of 'saving their little lives.' You will achieve nothing but the moral formula: Chacun pour soi et Dieu pour tous. By that formula no civic institution will live long."

"But I will go further; I intend to surprise you. Know, learned professor, that social and civic ideals, as such, in so far as they are not organically connected with moral ideals, but exist by themselves like a separate half cut off from the whole by your learned knife; in so far, finally, as they may be taken from the outside and successfully transplanted to any other place, in so far as they are a separate 'institution'—such ideals, I say, neither have nor have had nor ever could have any existence at all! For what is a social ideal and how shall we understand the word? Surely its essence lies in men's aspiration to find a formula of political organization which shall be faultless and

satisfactory to all—is it not so? But people do not know the formula. Though they have been searching for it through six thousand years of history, they cannot find it. The ant knows the formula of the ant-hill, the bee of the hive—though they do not know it after the manner of human knowledge, they know it in their own way, and desire nothing beyond—but man does not know his formula. If this be so, whence could the ideal of civic organization appear in human society? Examine the question historically and you will immediately see whence it comes. You will see that it is nothing else than the product of the moral self-perfection of the individual units. Thence it takes its rise, and it has been so from time immemorial and it will be so for ever and ever. In the origin of any people or any nation, the moral idea has always preceded the birth of the nation, because it was the moral idea which created the nation. This moral idea always issued forth from mystical ideas, from the conviction that man is eternal, that he is more than an earth-born animal, that he is united to other worlds and to eternity. Those convictions have always and everywhere been formulated into a religion, into a confession of a new idea, and always so soon as a new religion began, a new nationality was also created immediately. Consider the Jews and the Moslems. The Jewish nationality was formed only after the law of Moses, though it began with the law of Abraham, and the Moslem nationality appeared only after the Koran. In order to preserve the spiritual treasures they had received men instantly began to draw toward each other, and only then, jealously and avidly, working 'beside one another, for one another, and with one another,' as you so eloquently express it, only then men began to seek how they should organize themselves so as to preserve without loss the treasures they had received, how they should find a civic formula of common life that would really help them to exhibit in its full glory to the whole world the moral treasure which they had received.

"And observe that so soon as the spiritual ideal—after times and centuries had passed—had begun to be shaken and weakened in a particular nationality, the nationality itself also began to decline, and at the same time her civic organization began to fall and all the civic ideals which had formed in her began to be obscured. According to the mold in which a nation's religion was being cast, the social forms of the people were also engendered and formulated. Therefore civic ideals are always directly and organically connected with moral ideals, and generally the former are created by the latter alone. They never appear of themselves, for when they appear they have one aim alone, the satisfaction of the moral aspirations of the particular people to the exact degree to which those moral aspirations are being formed. Therefore self-perfection in the spirit of religion in the life of nations is the foundation of everything, since self-perfection is the confession of the religion which they have received, and 'civic ideals' never appear nor can they be engendered without the aspiration to self-perfection."

The Open Sky

It is a strange thing how little in general people know about the sky. . . . Every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts, a great, ugly, black rain-cloud were brought up over the blue, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. And instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives, when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; . . . he ceases to feel them if he is always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not "Too bright, nor good. For human nature's daily food."

It is fitted in all its functions for the perpetual comfort and exalting of the heart, for the soothing it and purifying it from its dross and dust. . . . And yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, but as it has to do with our animal sensations. . . . If in our moments of utter idleness and insipidity, we turn to the sky as a last resource, which of its phenomena do we speak of? One says, it has been wet; and another, it has been windy; and another, it has been warm. Who, among the whole chattering crowd, can tell me of the forms and the principles of the chain of tall white mountains that girded the horizon at noon yesterday? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south, and smote upon their summits until they melted and moldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? All has passed, unregretted as unseen; or if the apathy be ever shaken off, even for an instant, it is only by what is gross, or what is extraordinary; and yet it is not in the broad and fierce manifestations of the elemental energies, not in the clash of the hail, nor the drift of the whirlwind, that the highest characters of the sublime are developed. God is not in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice. They are but the blunt and the low faculties of our nature, which can only be addressed through lampblack and lightning. It is in quiet and subdued passages of unobstructed majesty, the deep, and the calm, and the perpetual; that which must be sought ere it is seen, and loved ere it is understood; things which . . . vary eternally, which are never wanting and never repeated; which are to be found always, yet each one found but once; it is through these that the lesson of devotion is chiefly taught, and the blessing of beauty given.—Ruskin.

The Secret Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 96 of Science and Health there stands one of the most prophetic passages Mrs. Eddy has written. "This material world," she says, "is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." The world was lying in the troubled sleep of materialism when the great discovery of Christian Science was made. It had pinned its faith to matter and material power, and was absorbed in trying to work out its salvation almost wholly along material lines, when the announcement, startling to those who understood its import, was made by Christian Science, that all its reasoning from a material basis was in vain, and that it must turn from the material to the spiritual, not partially but wholly, in order to find the way out of the human dilemma.

Christian Science presents to mankind the facts about God. It does not bewilder one with speculative theories about the divine nature; it reveals the truth. Christian Science says to every hearing ear: The way has been opened up. There is now no excuse for anyone to remain ignorant of God, ignorant of the facts concerning His presence, and power, and goodwill among men. Now, God exists as infinite Mind. Since Mind is infinite, Mind alone can be manifested. That is to say, there is no real presence anywhere but the presence of divine Mind. This truth is opposed by the beliefs of the human mind. The so-called mind of mortals is ignorant of Mind's presence. Instead of being conscious of the perfect ideas of divine Mind, it substitutes for these spiritual ideas false material concepts, and it is these erroneous beliefs which constitute the whole gamut of human misery. When a man grasps to some extent the truth about God, he becomes militant, in the sense that he is forced to enter into the conflict between good and the belief of the human mind in a power opposing good.

The world today is experiencing something of the tremendous upheaval produced by the clash of Truth with error, good with evil, Spirit with matter. Where there is no spiritual understanding of Principle there is "discord and dismay," for the man who is ignorant of Principle is not in possession of the knowledge which can give him the victory over evil. On the other hand, in every case where Christian Science has revealed the nature of Principle, there has been a corresponding victory over discord and a gain in harmony. But, one may say, this may be true in a general way, but does it hold in individual cases? What, for instance, has to be said of those on the fields of conflict where the forces of matter seem to be so densely massed? Christian Science replies that it is all the same where the individual may be, because the law of God is operative everywhere. The words of the Psalmist are of universal application. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day." "For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." Wonderful words! And they are taken literally by all who possess some measure of the knowledge of divine Principle which Christian Science gives. To dwell in the secret place of the most High simply means to be in possession of the Mind of Christ, to have a spiritual understanding of God.

If one reflects, he soon becomes aware that the thoughts of the human mind always tend in the direction of fear, worry, and disaster. These states are what Christian Science designates as mesmeric conditions of material sense. Assume matter to be real, and the foundation is laid for the illusory structure which goes by the name of material existence. It is against this illusion of the human mind that the conflict is being waged. In Christian Science one does not engage in the battle as if one were attacking something real. On the contrary, it has to be clearly discerned that the struggle is not between opposing forces, but against the belief in there being a force opposed to Principle. The one, so-called material sense, the other spiritual understanding. So real has material sense appeared to men to be that often they would fain characterize as a lie the truth that spiritual sense alone is the real sense of things. But the admission will have to be made by all, that spiritual sense alone is real consciousness, since God is infinite Spirit. The spiritual sense of things, the spiritual comprehension, or understanding, of Principle and His ideas, is what alone can break the mesmeric beliefs of the human mind in material causation, power, and law, and save mankind from the consequences of these same erroneous beliefs.

It is well that the truth should be assiduously practiced. It is folly to believe that one may go on thinking along material lines, and hope in a crisis to be able to declare the spiritual truth and to realize the truth as readily and as clearly as if he had been constant in his efforts along this line. No man breaks through the material bondage which has been woven around him by the world without sustained and conscientious effort. He has to be continually on the alert, ever on guard, always ready to separate the false from the true, the material from the spiritual in his thinking. It is by so doing that he becomes assured that he can be safe

from "the terror by night" and "the arrow that flieth by day."

To be always knowing the truth is to be ever inspired by the angels of God, for angels are "God's thoughts passing to man." In Science and Health (p. 581) Mrs. Eddy has given the true significance of the word angels. It is as follows: "ANGELS. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." Thus the angel of God is the spiritual understanding of divine Principle. It is this understanding which secures entrance into "the secret place of the most High," wherein mankind finds security, preservation, and peace.

The Grand Old Man

"The G. O. M.! What emotion will these initials, I wonder, convey to one of the youngest generation, should such a person find himself reading this page? What once they conveyed to me has been revived by reading some of Gladstone's speeches, selected by Lord Morley and now reprinted, together with a most valuable bibliography by Mr. Bassett. Reading them," says Desmond MacCarthy in "Remnants," "I recovered my reverence, my astonishment, with the last twenty years, with their new types and subversive standards, had somewhat overlaid. Not a few of my contemporaries, I fancy, have also half forgotten or misremembered that dauntless old man, at once so aloof and so passionate."

"When one is reading these speeches it is easy to supply, in imagination, the sonorous voice, the threatening rumble of it, as over a sounding board within the chest, and the beautiful stirring cry of appeal and indignation in certain passages. It is not recollection of the voice itself—it was husky and like the dashing of a cascade at the end of a cavern, when I heard it—that makes it clearly audible to me in those speeches. The sentences, unlike most published oratory, are spoken sentences, not written ones composed with a pen by a man imagining himself in the act of speaking. They contain in themselves all the delays and circumlocutions of elaborate improvisation. The charm of these speeches is that they are so spontaneous and yet have so much dignity of form. The attitude of mind of the speaker toward his theme is felt in the gravity of their rhythm; and no reader, however skeptical, can fail to credit, as he reads, the tradition that when Gladstone intervened the tone of debate was raised to a different level. But if it is easy to supply the voice, it is hard to supply an image of that formidable personality. Yet, to gauge the effect of these sentences, we must make that effort. When, for instance, he is reported as turning upon interrupters with the question, 'Am I permitted to proceed?' unless we supply also something of the awfulness which we read into the story of Chatham quelling laughter by repeating the word 'sugar,' 'sugar, sugar, sugar; who laughs at sugar now?' we shall not enjoy the privilege of being, even in imagination, on the spot. Nothing is more astonishing to a modern than the courtesy of Gladstone's invective. Such excessive caution to keep within the bounds of courtesy will seem to lessen the effectiveness of the rebuke, if we forget the formidable pressure of the personality behind it. As Cromwell, when Lord Protector of England, could throw snowballs with scullions in the palace yard of St. James's without fear of jeopardizing his dignity, so Gladstone could hedge about his invective with the circumlocution of politeness without detracting in the least from its weight."

"I confess I laughed when in his speech at Blackheath, considered at the time a triumph of demagoguery, I came across reference in it to 'the noble hospital at Greenwich and the views with which Her Majesty's Government would approach the consideration of questions connected with that truly national building.' "I pictured the scene: the damp autumn afternoon, the crowd, some five or six thousand, round the platform on the heath, mostly working men, furious at an economizing government which had discharged some thousands of them from Woolwich Dockyards. And such elaborate talk to them! Yet after the first half-hour the small frock-coated figure with the eager and melodious voice, discoursing as though he were addressing Privy Counsellors, completely dominated them. The interruptions stop; the phrases and periphrases flow on. There is something dauntless and electrical about him to be felt at a radius unexpectedly wide; and in the ceremonious consideration of his address a genuine democratic sentiment, which makes him abate not a jot of the formality and elaboration due to an audience of princes and plenipotentiaries. Plenipotentiaries are he indeed to him, though they stand about in heavy boots. . . . plenipotentiaries of a great, vague power called The People, to whose dumb hearings that ancient order, with its accretions of sentiment he loves so well, must slowly but inevitably give room. And it is to this process his imagination more and more fervently assents, with rebates and qualifications it is true, but more and more faithfully as time goes on, though with revulsions from the idea of change for its own sake and a devotion to formulate such as that every member of the House of Commons is, of course, fundamentally disinterested, and a poetic devotion to the decencies of public life and the romance of ancient institutions. That there was an English people who felt right, a Parliament that meant right, and a Throne that was worthy of a life's devotion—that was his political creed."

Hawthorne Buys Thoreau's Boat

September 1st, 1842.—After dinner Mr. Thoreau walked up the bank of the river, and at a certain point he shouted for his boat. Forthwith a young man paddled it across, and we journeyed farther up the stream, which soon became more beautiful than any picture, with its dark and quiet sheet of water, half-shaded and half-sunny, between high and wooded banks. The rains have swollen the streams so much that many trees are standing up to their knees, as it were, in the water, and boughs, which lately swung high in the air, now dip and drink deep of the passing wave. . . . Mr. Thoreau managed the boat so perfectly, either with two paddles or with one, that it seemed instinct with his own will, and to require no physical effort to guide it. He said that when some Indians visited Concord a few years ago, he found that he had acquired without a teacher, their precise method of propelling and steering a canoe. Nevertheless he was desirous of selling the boat of which he was so fit a pilot, and which was built by his own hands; so I agreed to take it, and accordingly became possessor of the Muskequid. I wish I could acquire the skill of the original owner.

September 2nd.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Thoreau arrived with the boat. The adjacent meadow being overflowed by the stream, he had rowed directly to the foot of the orchard, and landed at the bars, after floating over forty or fifty yards of water where people were lately making hay. I entered the boat with him, in order to have the benefit of a lesson in rowing and paddling. I managed, indeed, to propel the boat by rowing with two oars, but the use of the single paddle is quite beyond my present skill. . . . The boat seemed to be bewitched and turned its head to every point of the compass except the right one. He then took the paddle himself, and, though I could observe nothing peculiar in his management of it, the Muskequid immediately became as docile as a trained steed. I suspect that she has not yet transferred her affections from her old master to the new one. By-and-by, when we are better acquainted she will grow more tractable. . . . We propose to change her name from Muskequid (the Indian name for the Concord River, meaning the river of the meadows) to the Pond Lily, which will be very beautiful and appropriate, as, during the summer season, she will bring home many a cargo of pond lilies from along the river's weedy shores. It is not likely that I shall make such long voyages in her as Mr. Thoreau has made. He once followed our river down to the Merrimack, and thence, I believe, to Newburyport, in this little craft.—Hawthorne.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1918

EDITORIALS

After Three Centuries

THERE is revolution one hundred and seventy-five miles from Berlin, and that is a fact which will not help to ease the position of the Kaiser at the present moment. In other words the long-expected rising of Bohemia has taken place, and whilst the declaration of national independence is ready to be given to the world, the latest of the democracies, whose right to independence has already been acknowledged by certain of the great powers, has thrown off its allegiance to Austria-Hungary, and is preparing to establish itself, if necessary by the sword. As is often the case, the revolution, which had been a long time brewing, was preceded by a food riot. Food riots are, indeed, causing commotion in the whole world today. It is only a week or two since the women of Japan created something much more than a riot over rice, and now today the effort of the Austrian Government to export food from Bohemia has led to a convulsion, which will be followed by the proclamation of the independence of the Tzecho-Slovak state, and the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will have begun.

Today they are fighting in the streets of Prague, and the riots are spreading to the surrounding cities. But no person in the Austro-Hungarian Empire imagines for a second that this is just a question of food. For some time past the whole of the Nationalist groups in the empire have been in a state of ferment, and the Tzechs, in particular, by declining to attend the Reichsrat, have prevented the formation of a quorum of the Finance Committee, and so brought the affairs of the country to a crisis. Austria, indeed, has nothing to hope from the Tzechs, her record of oppression is too bad for that. It is little more than half a century since the men of a great London brewery flung an infamous Austrian general, who was being shown round it, into a vat of beer, for having flogged the women in the streets of the revolting provinces, and the incident which led to the outbreak was typical of Austrian methods. Therefore, today, when Vienna exhibits a deathbed repentance, and proposes brand-new constitutions and separate parliamentary institutions, the Tzecho-Slovaks grimly shake their heads, and announce their intention of taking not only all Austria offers, but all they desire, whether the Dual Kingdom shall like it or not.

This, as a matter of fact, does not end Austria's difficulties. The Poles in Cracow have dissolved the Polish Club, and instituted a National Council in its place. Indeed, they have gone far further than this, and have joined the Poles of Prussia and Russia in openly demanding the reestablishment of the old Polish kingdom. Nor are the Jugo-Slavs nor the Rumanians of Transylvania any more prepared to acquiesce in existing conditions. The former are inclined to demand incorporation with Serbia, and the latter that they should be made part of an enlarged Rumania. So the polyglot empire which joined Germany in a war for the crazy purpose of world dominion, and which put into practice, in temporarily conquered Serbia, atrocities far worse than any which caused General Haynau to be thrown into Worthington's vat, at last runs on the rocks, and begins to go to pieces like a ship pounded by a gale.

It is almost exactly two years short of three centuries since the Bohemian kingdom passed away, in the defeat of King Frederick, at the battle of the White Hill, outside Prague. But not once during those three hundred years, it is safe to say, has Bohemia, for a moment, ceased to dream of independence. Again and again it lay in the power of the Austrian Kaisers to have won the allegiance of the little country, but that was not the Austrian touch. If the people of the Austrian provinces would not accept their position as hewers of wood and drawers of water, then they must expect to be reduced to obedience by a process of dragooning, and so it has come about that, after these three hundred years, Bohemia is as determined on her independence as she was on that November day three centuries ago. One thing, and one thing alone, she has dreaded during the war, and that has been that the war might end with what a sympathetic diplomatist once described as "a swindling peace," meaning by that, as he explained, a peace which would leave any fraction of the Tzecho-Slovak or Jugo-Slav peoples under the dominion of the Emperor in Vienna.

No doubt there will be a tremendous effort made, in certain quarters, to save the Austrian Empire. It has been reported that, on All Souls' Day, the Pope would appeal to the nations to accept President Wilson's peace proposals, and that the cause of his solicitude was more particularly the fear of the break-up of the Austrian Empire, which for centuries has been the sword of the church. The Kaisers in Vienna owe their nominal right to reign, as Archdukes in Austria, to the nomination of the Pope, and therefore it may be taken for granted that the papacy will do everything it can to save the empire from disruption, even to the extent of claiming a seat at the peace conference for this purpose. Of course the Pope, as the head of a religious body, has no more claim to be represented at the conference than the head of any other religious body. But the Vatican has never reconciled itself to the loss of its temporal power, and the disappearance of the Austro-Hungarian Empire would mean the loss of its chief henchman in Europe. The claim of the Pope to representation at the conference would, of course, be an entirely impossible one. If he sat as head of the Roman Catholic Church, then the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the heads of the various Protestant sects of the world could claim the same right coincidentally with the representatives of the millions who worship Allah, and the millions who bow to Buddha, or to Vishnu, or to Siva.

In any case no wealth of intervention can today save the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Mr. Wilson has publicly stated that the United States stands for a united

Poland; the right of the Tzecho-Slovak state to independence has been proclaimed by Mr. Balfour; the theory of self-determination will certainly settle the question of the great Slav and Rumanian provinces of the south. The best thing for the whole world that the Austrian Government could do at the present moment would be to admit that the end has come, and to bow to it. But that is not the Austrian way.

And so while crowns are beginning to roll in Prague, thrones are beginning to shake in Berlin. It is only a few hours' run in a railway train from one to the other, indeed Prague is but fifty miles across the German border. And from Berlin itself all manner of rumors are coming. A few days ago we stated in these columns that the abdication of the Kaiser had been prophesied by a German whose powers of information were second to none. And that the abdication will come, one day or another, is about as certain as any political event can be. The informant, from whom our information came, placed the day within a fortnight, but in these questions there is very many a slip between the cup and the lip. A military success or a military defeat may mean hesitation or precipitation. Certainly, in such times, it is wise to accept the advice of a great American humorist, and not to prophesy unless you know. For weeks to come the air will be thick with rumors. And the wise man will be he who remembers the reputation of rumor:—

"Rumor is a pipe
Blown by surmises, jealousies, conjectures,
And of so easy and so plain a stop
That the blunt monster with uncounted heads,
The still-discordant wavering multitude,
Can play upon it."

No Time for Sleeping Sentinels

A UNITED STATES transport, lying at a dock in Hoboken, N. J., is discovered in the small hours of the morning, when all is quiet aboard, to be sinking. So rapidly has she filled, and so near is she to going down, that troops and crew have barely time to escape. To assist in making up for the losses to American and allied shipping, thousands of men have been engaged in felling and milling timber in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Over this region of activity fires spread, the other night, devastating immense tracts of woodland, destroying perhaps a thousand lives, and rendering homeless between 12,000 and 15,000 people.

It would seem that, in both instances, lack of watchfulness was responsible for the disasters. Vessels recently examined and pronounced serviceable for transport duty do not sink in their slips because of leakage. It is conceivable, at least, that a ship of the strength and dimensions of an ordinary transport should sink suddenly from the springing of plates while moored at her dock. It is conceivable, however, that while the troops, the crew, and perhaps the watch were sleeping, something was going on in the hold which somebody should have prevented. The dispatches say that the officers of the vessel cannot account for the "accident." These are times when it is of vital importance that such "accidents" shall be accounted for, promptly and satisfactorily.

Refugees from the devastated areas of Wisconsin and Michigan are almost unanimous in testifying that they observed smoke in various places before the outlook became threatening, but that this smoke seemed to issue from the usual fall brush fires. Almost immediately the forests were roaring with flame. The people had little or no time to save themselves. Scores, hundreds, fell suffocated by the way.

It is significant that two things were thought of, by the people of Superior, Duluth, Moosehead and other places, almost simultaneously on the occasion of these fires; first, that they were the work of enemy agents, and second, that the shipyards in the district must be immediately guarded.

If positive evidence is demanded in support of the assumption that the sinking of the transport at her Hoboken dock and the fires in the forests of Wisconsin and Minnesota were of similar origin, perhaps it would be difficult to produce it offhand. But there is enough and to spare of circumstantial evidence to back up such a conclusion. Let it not be imagined or believed, for a moment, that there is anything to differentiate the nature and impulses of the enemy in the United States from those of the enemy in France, Flanders or Belgium. The will to destroy is as strong in enemy mentalities now as it was four years ago, as strong along the docks and in the forests on the western side of the Atlantic as it is along the coasts and among the once thriving industrial districts on the other side. And, perhaps, it was never more determined to assert itself than in these days of defeat and desperation for those who have cultivated it.

In the whole situation there is nothing to justify the relaxation of vigilance that affords this evil will its opportunity. The blame belongs largely to those who sleep at their posts. Neither American ships nor American forests should be left inadequately guarded at any time, especially in such times as these.

Mississippi River Barge Lines

THE proponents of river transportation in the central valley of the United States have had more than sand bars and snags, railroad jealousy, and timidity of capital to contend with. They have been compelled to meet public skepticism and, worse than all else, public indifference. Along the banks of the Missouri and Mississippi and their tributaries, communities great and small which owed their origin, and their start toward growth and prosperity, to the steamboat, deserted the waterways for the railways almost at the first whistle of the locomotive. From the beginning of the great railway-building period in the Mississippi Valley, following the Civil War, steamboating rapidly declined, and the once bustling levees and water-front business districts soon became neglected and fell gradually into decay.

Thus normal, stimulating competition in transportation was destroyed. For a third of a century, so universally accepted was the railroad as the sole means of

moving merchandise in bulk that neither confidence nor a hearing was extended to any movement, no matter how plausible or promising, looking to a revival of western river commerce. Where scores of steamers had jostled each other for dock space at St. Louis and New Orleans, the arrival of a single river packet in the course of time became an event. Business moved away from the water fronts of St. Louis and New Orleans as well as of St. Paul, Keokuk, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. First vanished the "floating palaces," then disappeared the "sternwheeler." One might traverse the whole stretch of the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Ohio, at periods during the last fifty years, without meeting a steamboat, save along a few local routes, as, for instance, on the upper Mississippi, where the "Diamond Jo" line bravely held out, or on the Tennessee and some of the other "feeder" streams of the South.

Beset by skepticism, railroad opposition, the prejudice of capital, and public indifference, groups of energetic men, confident in their judgment that inland waterways must play an important part in the nation's transportation system, have, nevertheless, battled for recognition during the last twenty years. Kansas City, on the Missouri, and St. Paul, on the Mississippi, never wholly gave up the fight; the former city, with its usual energy, has established a steamboat line to St. Louis within the last few years; and St. Paul has been one of the most persistent adherents of the barge enterprise upon which New Orleans and St. Louis, after protracted deliberation, finally embarked. There were many obstacles to be overcome, and what has thus far been accomplished is small compared with the task in sight; yet the important thing is that the United States Steamer Nokomis, with three barges in tow, started from the levee of St. Louis for the levee of New Orleans on the first of the present month. This meant the formal inauguration of the Mississippi barge line system on a large scale.

The grain cargo taken by the Nokomis and barges was equivalent to the amount of freight which a train of sixty railway cars is capable of carrying, and much merchandise other than grain was entered in the manifest. On the return trip the steamer and barges will bring to St. Louis, in addition to products of the gulf region, a considerable quantity of imports from South America and the islands of the Caribbean. More than 250 merchants of New Orleans have promised to use the barge line for the shipment of their goods to northern localities.

The great interest taken throughout the Middle West in this enterprise will probably be appreciated elsewhere when it is known that this was the first cargo of grain shipped out of St. Louis by boat in fifteen years. If this experiment shall prove successful, almost immeasurable possibilities will thereby be thrown open to river traffic development. A large part of the tremendous volume of freight that is now hauled by locomotive across the country, that access may be had to the ocean, will be floated down the great rivers of the central valley to the Gulf of Mexico, because of the vast saving in charges made possible by the use of these water routes.

It is fortunate that the inland waterway question is forced upon the attention of the public at this time by the launching of the Mississippi River barge line, as it is fortunate that other than the old system of railway construction, equipment and operation is pressing forward for fair recognition and intelligent discussion. Unquestionably, the period which the United States is approaching is to be one in which marked changes will be made in transportation and distribution, and it will be well if all the means, natural and artificial, that can be employed for bringing the producer and the consumer together shall be thoroughly understood before the great work of rehabilitation and reconstruction is begun.

Lemberg

WAR has performed one of its usual functions in regard to Lemberg. It has taught the world geography, and taught it with more than usual thoroughness. It dealt with Lemberg, indeed, in the very early days of the present struggle, and as the Russians, in their whirlwind march through Galicia in the August of 1914, approached Lemberg, the world duly informed itself on many points concerning the Galician capital and its surroundings. Then when the Russian advance guard, on September 5th, actually entered the city, westerners, at any rate, learned with something approaching dismay that it was no longer to be called Lemberg, a name straightforward enough to western ears, but by its original Polish name of Lwów. It is not just, of course, to say that the recapture of the city by the Austrians, some months later, was greeted with mixed feelings, in allied countries, owing to the fact that this recapture involved the restoration of the more manageable name; but it was noticeable that, when this happened, the newsboys on the London streets referred to the city more readily, and were no longer given to compromises on any matter touching it, as they were during the period of the Russian occupation.

The city has, of course, another name, a Latin one, Leopoldis, but that carries one back to its very earliest beginnings, to the days in the middle of the Thirteenth Century, when the Ruthenian Prince Leo Danilowicz, who, up to that time, had ruled his dominions from the city of Halicz on the Dniester, determined to move his capital. He chose a certain favored place surrounded by hills on the Sarmatian plateau, and there, on the banks of the little River Pelwet, a tributary of the Bug, he founded the city of Leopoldis. During the whole period of the Polish supremacy it was a most important city, and after the fall of Constantinople it greatly developed its trade with the East.

From 1432 until 1772 Lwów, as it came to be called, was the capital of the Polish Province of Reussen, but in that year Poland was partitioned for the first time. The Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria came to Austria, and although the eastern and western confines of Galicia changed hands several times during the next seventy years, before the boundaries of the country were finally settled, Lemberg always remained in the possession of Austria.

Austria has dealt well by the city. The modern Lem-

berg is a place of beautiful buildings, broad and well paved streets, numerous squares and public gardens; whilst industrially and commercially it is the most important town in Galicia. Composed of an inner city and four suburbs, the inner city was formerly fortified, but, in 1811, of all periods in European history, it was decided that Lemberg could get on satisfactorily as an open city, and so it swept away its fortifications, and transformed the spaces they had occupied into pleasure grounds. The city was bombarded during the troublous times of the Hungarian Rebellion in 1848, but, save for this, it never had need of fortifications until 1914. It devoted itself to growing and prospering, and when, in 1861, the Emperor Francis Joseph granted his Crown Land a constitution, Galicia gained a larger measure of autonomy than any other province in the Austrian Empire, and Lemberg secured added dignity as being a capital city in something more than name. Today it is accounted the fourth city in the Austrian Empire, coming after Vienna, Prague, and Trieste, and it has a population of nearly 200,000, or, at any rate, it had before the war.

Notes and Comments

THE Sinn Fein Party, and their supporters the interned Germans in the United States, must be more than gratified by the latest developments of the glorious German armies in giving the "purest Essen steel" to the British troops. The latest exhibition of this has been seen in the sinking of the "Leinster," where an ordinary passenger ship, traveling from Ireland to England, was courageously and gloriously torpedoed with Essen steel, its boats blown to pieces with Essen guns, and the Irish men, women, and children on board it sent, in the chaste language of the Sinn Fein poet, by the

"God of Vengeance
To their place in hell."

This last brilliant deed of the German navy, in support of their patriotic allies in Ireland, should be particularly drawn to the attention of the interned Germans in the United States, who cheered the Sinn Fein poem when it was first published.

GOVERNOR THOMAS W. BICKETT, of North Carolina, waxes classically eloquent in appealing for volunteers to save the cotton crop. "The cotton crop is short," he says. "The world's need is great, and today the South's kingly staple is more precious than was Jason's golden fleece. Every consideration of patriotism and profit urges that not a lock be lost. Therefore, heroic and organized effort should be made to prevent loss or damage to the cotton that has become white to the harvest." Meanwhile, the man who has invented the latest of the automatic cotton pickers is missing a great opportunity.

WHENEVER Austria, wrapped in the cloak of sanctimony, steps forward into the arena of peace offensives the words of Gladstone with regard to her ring a warning, if warning it can still be termed when, however ample the cloak or clever the mask, Austria can deceive no longer. "Austria has never been the friend of Slavonic freedom. She did all she could to prevent the creation of Belgium; she never lifted a finger for the regeneration and constitution of Greece. There is not a spot on the whole map where you can lay your finger and say, 'There Austria did good.' There is no compromise about the judgment of the 'G. O. M.'"

LITERATURE is being distributed to prove that many persons of prominence, and even eminence, in their various callings have, from time to time, said very kindly things in praise of Eugene V. Debs. Among contemporaries of Mr. Debs no proof of this is called for. James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, and many other writers of celebrity, have spoken of him with warm appreciation. All the more reason this why Eugene V. Debs should have given support to a nation which estimates a man by his merits, and not by his pedigree or by his calling, or even by his mistakes, when that nation became involved in difficulty. The Eugene V. Debs whom Riley, Field, and the rest had a liking for was not the Eugene V. Debs who proved ungrateful to a nation that had dealt very charitably and patiently, as well as kindly, with him.

A CURIOUS occupation for the leisure time of the soldiers of General Diaz, the commander-in-chief of the Italian armies, was organized recently by the managers of a soldiers' magazine. The men were asked to put down a reply to the following question: Of our four enemies, Austria, Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria, which do you consider the most odious? The result was significant, for, while over 3000 put down Austria as their country's chief foe, and nearly 3000 Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria getting several hundred votes apiece, 1011 soldiers added, of themselves, another enemy to the list provided by the magazine. The name of that enemy which they considered more dangerous to their country's cause than either Austria or Germany was Defeatism.

THE Russian Bolsheviks, it is reported, are contemplating the erection of statues of numerous celebrities with whose achievements, literary, social, economic, and political, they are in sympathy. If they have learned anything from Germany's experience they will have the memorials made of something that will not melt.

IN DAYTON, O., the pool rooms and saloons were given a margin of twelve hours over the schools and churches, in a recent closing order. In other Ohio communities similar consideration for saloons and pool rooms has been shown. From such action it is difficult not to infer that the people who operate saloons and pool rooms in Ohio knew what they were about when they voted at the last state election. On the other hand, it would appear from this evidence that the people who attend the churches and send their children to schools in Ohio had a less intelligent comprehension of the issues involved in that election. It is not always fair to blame wholly those politicians who are in power for acts they may commit against decency. The people who permit them to get into power must take a large share of the responsibility.